

# the LONDON MAGAZINE:



## GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1755.

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*A key to the Debates in the Political Club will soon be published. We would oblige with inserting the verses he recommends, but don't know how to procure them. We received Mr. Turner-Bellon's and Mr. Wors's pieces, which shall be inserted. The passage in Job, from a correspondent at Dundee, will be in our next. And many prose and verse, which we have lately received from our ingenious contributors, shall be inserted.*





# THE LONDON MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER, 1755.

## PROCEEDINGS of the Court Martial Lord HARRY POWLETT.

*Court Martial held on board his Majesty's Ship the Prince George, in Portsmouth Harbour, the 20th, 21st, and 22d October, 1755.*

### PRESENT,

Henry Osborne, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, President.

Roger Martin,  
Capt. John Hamilton,  
George Bridges Rodney,  
John Montagu,  
Capt. George Murray,  
Thorpe Fowke,  
Richard Tyrrel,  
William Lloyd,  
R. Edwards. (2)

**I**N pursuance of an order from the Right Hon. the lords of the Admiralty to vice-admiral Osborne, dated the 9th instant, to enquire into the conduct of lord Harry Powlett, commander of his majesty's ship the *Barfleur*, which proceeded in July last, under the command of Edward Hawke, for separating from him, and returning into port.

The court having heard the evidence, also what the prisoner had to offer, in opinion, that he did not judge and act right in giving chase on the 24th of August, to a sail seen in the south-west, where three sail were seen in the north-west, which might probably be part of the fleet; but it having clearly appeared that his intentions were upright towards the service, as he had before his utmost endeavours to rejoin the fleet at the station it was in when he separated from it, and did afterwards use the same endeavours to join it on the rendezvous, they do not think this error deserving of punishment, and do therefore unanimously only judge it proper to admonish him, as he is hereby admonished to be more cautious in his future conduct.

As to his returning into port, the court are of opinion that, considering the defects of the ship's rudder, his proceeding therein was very justifiable, and therefore they do unanimously acquit him of all blame upon that account, and he is hereby acquitted accordingly.

Henry Osborne, Roger Martin, Geo. Murray, John Hamilton, T. Fowke, G. B. Rodney, Richard Tyrrel, J. Montagu, W. Lloyd, R. Edwards.—Charles Fearn, judge advocate.

### RESOLUTIONS of the COURT.

**T**HAT in consequence of verbal orders from Sir Edward Hawke, on the 23d of August, in the morning, lord Harry Powlett, in his majesty's ship the *Barfleur*, gave chase to a sail in the south-east, to leeward of the fleet, from ten o'clock in the morning till noon, when she spoke with the chase; that after he had done so, he made sail, and stretched to the westward till two o'clock, then tacked, and stood towards the fleet till seven, when lord Harry directed the master to set the admiral, and at that time, by the master's judgment, the admiral bore north-east and by north, three or four leagues. That by comparing the log-books of the *St. George* and *Barfleur*, and working a traverse of both ships' courses between the hours of ten in the morning (when the *Barfleur* began to chase) and seven in the evening, those ships were at the last named hour full three leagues distant from each other. That about six o'clock in the evening, a signal was seen flying on board the admiral, by some of the officers on board the *Barfleur*, for recalling cruizers. That near, or about seven o'clock, some of the fleet were seen standing on one tack, and some on the other, which made it doubtful



doubtful on board the Barfleur, whether the fleet stood to the eastward or westward. That towards eight o'clock, by the distance of the Barfleur, and night coming on, she lost sight of the fleet. That in the doubt they were under on board the Barfleur of the position of the fleet, lord Harry Powlett did, upon advising with the master, give orders, as the probable method for joining it, for the ship to continue standing to the eastward till midnight, and then, if nothing of them should be seen, to go about to the westward. That in consequence of such directions, the Barfleur continued standing to the eastward till midnight. That there were not any lights seen on board the admiral from the Barfleur, during the whole night. That as no lights were seen, the Barfleur, in consequence of the afore-noticed orders of lord Harry Powlett, was tacked to the westward at midnight. That from the time of lord Harry Powlett's speaking with the chace at noon of the 23d till break of day the next morning, he continued to crowd all the sail he could set in order to join the fleet. That between five and six in the morning of the 24th, the midshipman at the mast-head called out, that he saw three sail bearing about E. and by N. That thereupon the lieutenant of the watch, thinking it was part of the fleet, prepared to put about in order to join them. That while preparation was making for that purpose, a sail was seen from the mast-head in the south-west quarter. That thereupon the lieutenant went down to acquaint lord Harry Powlett with what the midshipman at the mast-head had discovered in both quarters. That upon such information, lord Harry Powlett gave orders to chace the sail to the S. W. That about nine o'clock in the morning, while the Barfleur was chasing this sail to the south-west, another sail was seen from the mast-head in the south-east, upon which the Barfleur shaped her course between both. That she continued chasing till about five or six in the afternoon, when the sail first chased, made Sir Edward Hawke's distinguishing signal. That thereupon the Barfleur left her, and gave chase to the other sail in the south east quarter, and spoke with her between six and seven o'clock. That then the Barfleur made sail to the northward, and continued standing so till Wednesday morning, when the ship having steered very hard for three or four days before, and it being a fine morning the tiller was unshipped, and the goose-neck shifted an inch and half further forward, it having

bore so hard upon the sweep as almost to have worn it thro'. That this being finished, she made sail again to the northward, about nine in the morning. That, a few hours afterwards, the carpenter made a report to the officer of the watch, that the stern-post was loose and worked much, that the second and third pintles of the rudder (which had been before surveyed and complained of) worked much more than they had done, and that the upper brace upon the stern-post was loose. That upon this report, lord Harry Powlett sent the first lieutenant and master with the carpenter to examine into it who observed the oakum to be worked out of the wooden ends, the upper brace to be drawn half an inch from its place and the two pintles of the rudder to be loose, and they caused the stern-post and standard to be frapped together, and then both to the mizen-mast; and lord Harry Powlett ordered the two after guns in the gun-room to be struck into the hold to ease the after part of the ship. The ship continued standing on to the northward till Thursday morning, and then tacked and stood to the eastward. The carpenter continuing to urge the dangerous condition of the ship, lord Harry Powlett did the next day (being Friday) order him, with his two mates, to inspect strictly into the defects of the rudder and stern post, and to make a careful and exact report to him thereof which they did under their hands. That in their report they represented, that having strictly inspected into the defects of the rudder and stern-post, they found the head of the stern-post to work, but not so much as it did before, on account of the two after guns being taken away. The weather more moderate, and the stern-post being frapped to the standard and to the mizen-mast; but they could not judge of the bad consequence attending in a gale of wind, or large sea; that they also found the upper brace started from the bedding of the stern-post by an inch, the second and third pintles to be loose and work much, notwithstanding they drove the large square flap agreeable to the result of a late survey. That between the second and third boards they farther found the boarding of the rudder to be close and well to the stern-post, and five feet and a half higher it was flown ast from the post one inch bare, occasioned, as they judged, the brace drawing ast, all which defects they were of opinion, had proceeded from the ship's general weakness, and especially falling abaft, plainly appearing the goose-neck of the tiller drawing



the sweep, one inch and a half. That the *Barfleur* stood to the eastward till about Saturday noon, in order to get into Sir Edward Hawke's rendezvous, having got into the latitude the evening before. That then lord Harry Powlett directed the master to work the bearings of Ushant, by whose reckoning it bore about E. N. E. 32 leagues, and that then lord Harry declared to the master, that he had got into Sir Edward's rendezvous. That some hours afterwards, lord Harry told the master, that seeing nothing of the fleet, and by the carpenter's report to him of the badness of the stern-post and rudder, and other defects he had given in, he did not think it advisable to keep the sea any longer, and asked the master's opinion thereupon; who telling his lordship, that he thought the rudder bad enough to bring the ship into port; lord Harry ordered him to shape his course for Spithead. That all lord Harry's officers, who have been before this court, severally declared, that if they had been called upon by their captain, in a general consultation, they should have approved and advised the measure of proceeding into port when the *Barfleur* did. That lord Harry expressed, by the general tenor of his conversation with his officers, an earnest desire to rejoin Sir Edward Hawke, and a deep regret of being obliged to return into port.

[*The Remainder, with his Lordship's Defence, in our next.*]

*Extract of a Letter from a GENTLEMAN in Yorkshire.*

ON Tuesday, March 25. 1755, being the week before Easter, many persons observed a great noise near a ridge of mountains in Yorkshire, called Black-Hamilton. It was observed chiefly on the south west side of the mountains, about a mile from the course where the Hamilton races are run; near a ridge of rocks, commonly called Whiston-Cliffs, or Whiston-White-Mare, two miles from Sutton; about five from Thirsk.

The same noise was heard on Wednesday by all who went that way. On Thursday about seven in the morning it was heard like many cannons, or loud and rolling thunder. It seemed to come from the cliffs, and a piece of the rock, four or five yards broad, split and flew off from the very top of the rock. Between 10 and 11, a part of the same rock, about 15 yards thick, 30 high, and between 60 and 70 broad, was torn off and thrown into the valley.

About seven in the evening the ground shook exceedingly, and soon after several

large stones or rocks of several ton weight rose out of the ground. Others were thrown on one side, others turned upside down, and several of them rolled over and over.

On Good-Friday and on Saturday the ground continued to shake, and the rocks to roll over one another; the earth also clave asunder in very many places and continued so to do till Sunday morning.

On Tuesday, June 2. I went thither, and walked, crept and climbed over great part of the ruins. It was an awful sight: It does by no means appear, that there was ever any hollow in the rock at all; but one part of the solid stone is cleft in a perpendicular line, and as smooth as if cut with instruments from the other. Nor is it barely thrown down, but split into many hundred pieces, some of which lie at the distance of 4 or 500 yards.

The ground nearest the cliff is not raised as one would expect, but sunk considerably beneath the level. But at some distance it is raised in a ridge of 8 or 10 yards wide, 12 or 15 broad, and near 100 long. Adjoining to this lay an oval piece of ground, 30 or 40 yards in diameter, which had been removed whole as it was, from beneath the cliff, without so much as the least fissure, with all its load of rocks, some of which were as large as the hull of a small ship. At a little distance was a second piece of ground, 40 or 50 yards across, which had been transplanted also entire, with rocks of various sizes upon it, and a tree growing out of one of them. By the removal of one, or both of these, I suppose the hollow near the cliff was made.

All round these lay stones and rocks, great and small, some on the surface of the earth, some half sunk into it, some almost covered, in variety of positions. Between these the ground was cleft asunder in a thousand places. Some of the apertures were nearly closed again; some gaping as at first. Between 30 and 40 acres of land, as is commonly supposed, (tho' some reckon above 60) are in this condition.

On the skirts of these I observe, in abundance of places, the turf which before covered the ground (for it was pasture land) as it were pared off, and wrapt round like sheets of lead. A little farther it was not cleft, or broken at all, but raised up in ridges five or six feet long, exactly resembling the graves in a churchyard; of these there is a vast number.

That part of the cliff from which the rest is torn lies so high, and is now of so bright a colour, that it is distinctly visible to all the country round, even at the distance



tance of several miles. We saw it plain not only from the street in Thirsk, but for five or six miles as we rode towards York: So we did likewise when we were in the great northern roads, between Sandhutton and North-Allerton."

*From the CONNOISSEUR, Nov. 13.*

**A**S the thoughts of the public are now wholly turned upon war, it is no wonder that every method is taken to inspire us with a love of our country and an abhorrence of the French king. While this warlike disposition prevails in the nation, I am under some apprehensions, lest the attention of the public should be called off from the weighty concerns of these papers; and I am afraid that my exploits against the savages, which infect this metropolis, will be wholly overlooked. I have therefore resolved to give my readers fresh advices from time to time of what passes here, drawn up in the same warlike stile and manner as those very alarming articles of news, which are commonly to be met with in our public papers.

They write from Covent-Garden, that last week a body of Irregulars sallied out at midnight, stormed several forts in that neighbourhood, and committed great outrages; but being attacked by a detachment from the allied army of watchmen, constables, and justices, they were put to flight, and several of them taken prisoners. The plague still rages there with great violence, as well as in the neighbouring territories of Drury.

We hear from the same place, that the company commanded by brigadier Rich has been reinforced with several new-raised recruits to supply the place of some deserters, who had gone over to the enemy: But his chief dependance is on the light-armed troops, which are very active, and are distinguished, like the Highlanders, by their party-coloured dress. The enemy, on the other hand, have taken several Swifs and Germans into pay; tho' they were at first under terrible apprehensions of their being set upon by the critics\*. These are a rude, ignorant, savage people, who are always at war with the nation of authors. Their constant manner of fighting is to begin the onset with strange hissings and noises, accompanied with an horrid instrument, named the cat-call; which, like the war-hoop of the Indians, has struck a panic into the hearts of the stoutest heroes.

We have advice from the Butcher-row, that on Monday night last the Infidels held a grand council of war at their headquarters in the Robin-Hood, at which

their good friend and ally, the musti of Clare-market, assisted in person. After many debates, they resolved to declare war against the Christians, and never to make peace till they had pulled down all the churches in Christendom, and established the Alcoran of Bolingbroke in lieu of the Bible.

**A**ll our advices from the city of London agree in their accounts of the great havock and slaughter made there on the festival, commonly called My Lord Mayor's Day. All the companies in their black uniform, and the trained bands in their regimentals, made a general forage. They carried off vast quantities of chickens, geese, ducks, and all kinds of provisions. Major Guzzledown, of Bassishaw, distinguished himself greatly, having with sword in hand gallantly attacked the out-works, scaled the walls, mounted the ramparts, and forced through the covert-way of a large fortified custard which seemed impregnable.

**C**The inhabitants of Suffex have lately been alarmed with the apprehensions of an invasion; as the French have been very busy in fitting out several small vessels laden with stores of wine and brandy, with which it is thought they will attempt to make a descent somewhere on our coasts. The independent companies of smugglers, in the service of France, are to be sent on this expedition; but the fleet of custom-house smacks, &c. do not intercept them at sea, we are preparing to receive them as soon as they are landed.

*His MAJESTY'S most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the thirteenth Day of November, 1755*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**T**HE present critical conjuncture of affairs, and my constant inclination to have the advice and assistance of my parliament on all important occasions, have made me desirous to meet you here as early as possible.

**F**Since your last session, I have taken such measures as might be most conducive to the protection of our possessions in America, and to the regaining of the parts thereof, as had been encroached upon, or invaded, in violation of peace, and contrary to the faith of most solemn treaties.

**G**For this purpose, the maritime forces of this kingdom has been got ready with the utmost application and expedition, and been principally employed; the land forces have been sent from hence to North America; and all proper endeavours

\* Great disturbances have since happened at Drury-lane playhouse on the employment of performers, said to be Frenchmen, and an entertainment called the Chinese Festival, and the managers were at length obliged to promise it should not again be exhibited.



ment has been given to the several  
 nies there, to exert themselves in  
 own defence, and in the mainte-  
 of the rights and possessions of  
 Britain.

With a sincere desire to preserve my  
 le from the calamities of war, as  
 as to prevent, in the midst of these  
 les, a general war from being light-  
 in Europe, I have been always  
 to accept reasonable and honourable  
 of accommodation; but none such  
 hitherto been proposed on the part  
 France. I have also confined my  
 and operations to hinder France  
 making new encroachments, or sup-  
 those already made; to exert  
 light, to a satisfaction for hostilities  
 mitted in a time of profound peace;  
 to disappoint such designs, as, from  
 appearances and preparations,  
 is reason to think, have been form-  
 against my kingdoms and dominions.  
 these methods, I have pursued the  
 which I formerly pointed out to you,  
 which I had the satisfaction to re-  
 the strongest assurances of your vi-  
 support.

at other power can object to pro-  
 so absolutely necessary to our  
 defence and security? My good bro-  
 the king of Spain, sees with con-  
 these differences; and the part  
 he generously takes in the common  
 of Europe, makes him earnestly  
 preservation of the publick tran-  
 He has also given assurances,  
 will continue in the same pacifick  
 ents.

ursuing these great ends, I make  
 of the vigorous and chearful  
 of my parliament; and that,  
 I am engaged in this just and na-  
 cause, the affectionate assurances  
 they gave me the last session, will  
 ally made good. In consequence  
 I have greatly increased my na-  
 armaments; augmented my land  
 in such a manner as might be the  
 then some; and have concluded  
 with the empress of Russia, and  
 with the landgrave of Hesse-  
 which shall be laid before you.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have ordered the proper officers to lay  
 you estimates for the service of the  
 year, and likewise accounts of  
 ordinary expences which have  
 this year, in pursuance of the  
 given me by parliament. I see,  
 at concern, that the necessary  
 before mentioned will require  
 supplies. I ask only such as shall  
 site for the effectual carrying on

of those measures, which shall be neces-  
 sary to support what has been begun, ac-  
 cording to your inclination, for the secu-  
 rity of my kingdoms and dominions, and  
 for the purposes which have been already  
 mentioned to you. Whatever you grant  
 shall, with the strictest oeconomy, be ap-  
 plied to those uses only for which it shall  
 be given.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I rely upon your duty and good affec-  
 tions, which I have so often experienced.  
 There never was a situation in which my  
 honour, and the essential interests of  
 Great-Britain, called more strongly for  
 your zeal, unanimity, and dispatch.

THE address of the house of lords was  
 expressive of the utmost zeal, grati-  
 tude, and affection to his majesty: They  
 thank him for his royal firmness, in not  
 yielding to any terms of accommodation  
 with France, that were not reasonable  
 and honourable, and for exerting his  
 royal care so powerfully in the protection  
 of his colonies. They acknowledge his  
 majesty's wisdom and goodness, in in-  
 creasing his naval armaments, in aug-  
 menting his land forces, with so much  
 regard to the ease of his people, and in  
 generously giving encouragement to that  
 great body of his brave and faithful sub-  
 jects, with which his American provinces  
 happily abound, to exert their strength  
 on this important occasion. They ob-  
 serve, with pleasure, the pacifick declara-  
 tions of his Catholick majesty, promise  
 their most zealous and vigorous aid and  
 concurrence in this just and national  
 cause, and to assist him in disappointing  
 or repelling all such enterprizes as may  
 be formed, not only against his king-  
 doms, but also against any other of his  
 dominions, altho' not belonging to the  
 crown of Great-Britain, in case they  
 should be attacked, on account of the  
 part which his majesty has taken, for  
 maintaining the essential interests of his  
 kingdoms.

To this address his majesty made the  
 following most gracious answer.

*My Lords,*

I GIVE you my hearty thanks for this  
 dutiful and affectionate address. I  
 see with the greatest satisfaction the zeal  
 you express for my person and govern-  
 ment, and for the true interest of your  
 country; which I am determined to ad-  
 here to. The assurance which you give  
 me for the defence of my territories  
 abroad, are a strong proof of your affec-  
 tion for me and regard for my honour.  
 Nothing shall divert me from pursuing  
 those



those measures which will effectually maintain the possessions and rights of my kingdoms, and procure reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation.

**T**HE address of the house of commons breathed the same spirit of zeal and gratitude, and was full of the warmest assurances of a ready support of his majesty, and of his foreign dominions, if attacked in resentment of his maintaining the rights of his crown and kingdoms.

His majesty made them the following most gracious answer.

*Gentlemen,*

**I** THANK you for this dutiful and loyal address.

You may be assured, altho' I wish for nothing more than a safe and honourable accommodation, I am determined to protect and maintain the valuable and undoubted rights and possessions of my crown.

Your assurances that you will assist me in the defence of my foreign dominions, if they should be attacked, on account of the measures I am pursuing, for the true interest of these kingdoms, are such proofs of your affection to me, and of your regard to my honour, as give me the greatest satisfaction.

*A Dialogue, in IRELAND.*

**D**ISCORD was bowling thro' the land,  
When Mercury drew near;  
Told him 'twas Hartington's command,  
That he must disappear.

I must, reply'd the fiend, and why,  
I should be glad to know?

Come, come, cry'd Hermes, no reply,  
He bids, and you must go.

Why, what the devil, Sir, quoth he,  
Is this same Hartington?

I'll tell you, friend, said Mercury,  
He is, his father's son.

*ODE for his MAJESTY'S Birth-Day. By  
Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet-Laureat.*

**P**lerian sisters hail the morn  
That gave the world a Cæsar born:  
Born to his people's love! the flow'r  
That best adorns the brows of pow'r;  
Where'er this royal plant takes root  
More glorious reaps the throne the fruit.  
What sweeter praise in realms above,  
What more divine can angels sing,  
Than that his grateful creatures love  
Their gracious lord, of kings the king?  
Such praises, sung by truth may shew  
How godlike kings are lov'd below.

Cast then cares and fears away,  
While his British hearts obey,

Trust the world to Cæsar's sway,  
Whence shall foreign force infest us?  
Now shall commerce sailing free  
Long the boast of Britain be:  
While our Cæsar guards the sea,  
Can our beaten foes molest us?

No, no, ambition now no more  
Shall waste the world with war  
pow'r.

When her pride, fierce in arms, would  
Europe give law,  
At her cost let her come to our ch  
Not lightning with thunder more  
darts, [British h

Than the burst of huzza, from our  
Such were in Edward's days our  
Whose sons the same renown inf  
Whose martial bosoms glow  
In foreign lands  
With British bands  
Again to drive the foe.

When views like these our arms  
The same be Cæsar's, ours the  
For realms so rul'd, while nature  
The earth brings forth, the ocean  
Where fairest fruits, and m  
mote,

By suns deny'd, by seas are b  
How blest our lot, by heav'n o  
Then to have liv'd while Cæsar  
Chorus.

To distant regions round  
Io Britannia! Io Cæsar for

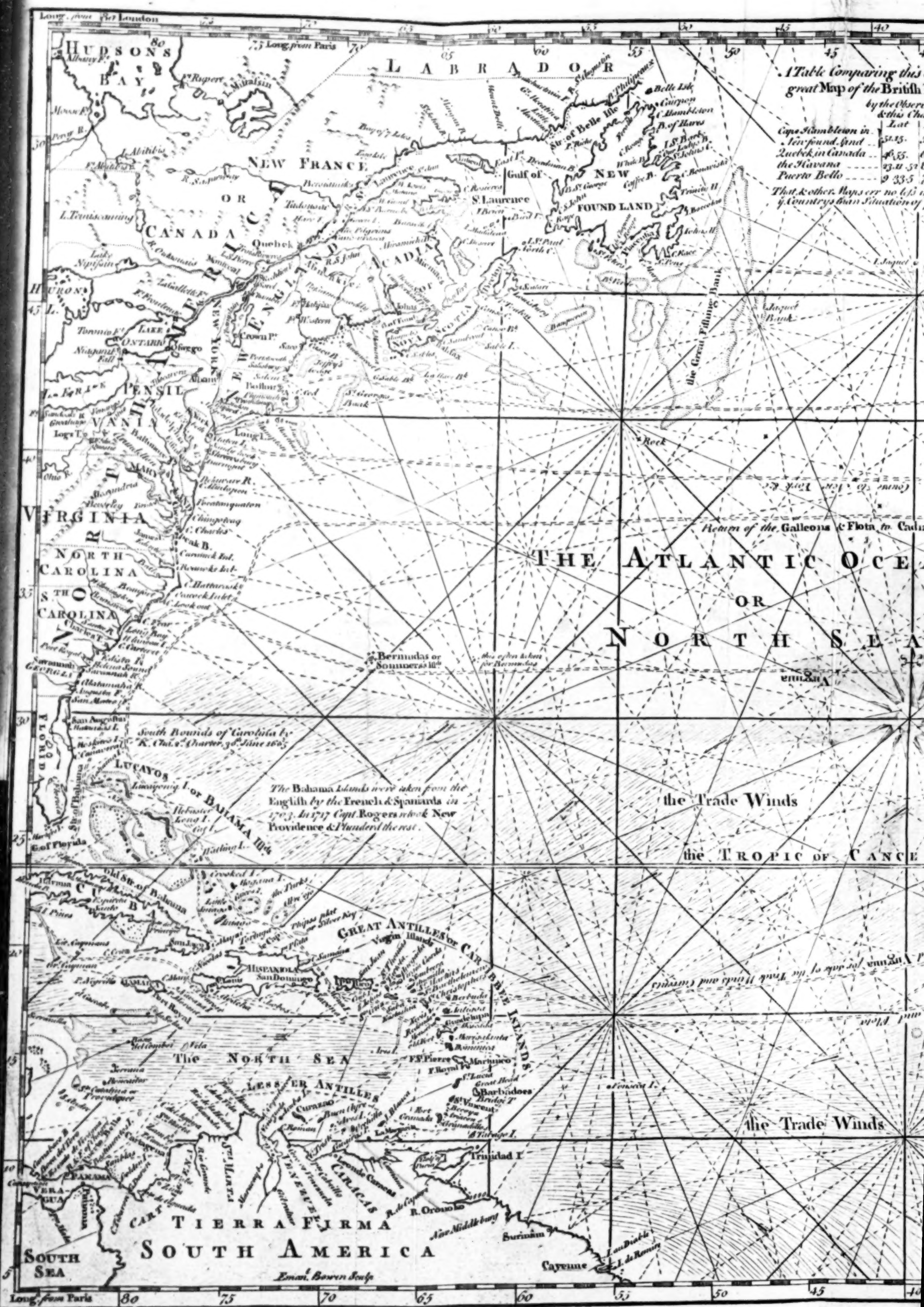
*ACCOUNT of the large SHEET CHART  
of the vast ATLANTICK OCEAN*

**A**T the head of the Chart is  
comparing the latitudes an  
tudes with Mr. Popple's great  
which, with others, differ mu  
this in the dimensions of count  
situation of places. The islands in  
ocean are very accurately laid do  
the rhumb lines continued with the  
precision, so that bearing and dist  
be easily obtained by a pair of c  
and the exact station of any cruize  
to a single minute. The mater  
which this Chart is improved, are  
on one side, and the whole is f  
to need no further explanation.  
usefulness at this time, it is to  
to need any demonstration, and  
fully inspecting of it, all the o  
at so critical a conjuncture,  
wide and extended ocean, w  
dered familiar and intelligible  
reader of the publick papers.  
takes in the whole seat of the p  
putes in North-America, as far  
western longitude, including the  
Oswego, Niagara, Duquesne,









*A Table Comparing this great Map of the British*

	by the Observers	Lat
Cape Sable in	52.15	
the Found. and	52.15	
Zachek in Canada	52.15	
the Havana	23.0	52.15
Puerto Bello	9.33.5	

*That & other Maps err no less than 1/2 Country's than Situation of*

*The Bahama Islands were taken from the English by the French & Spaniards in 1703. In 1717 Capt. Rogers took New Providence & Plundered the rest.*



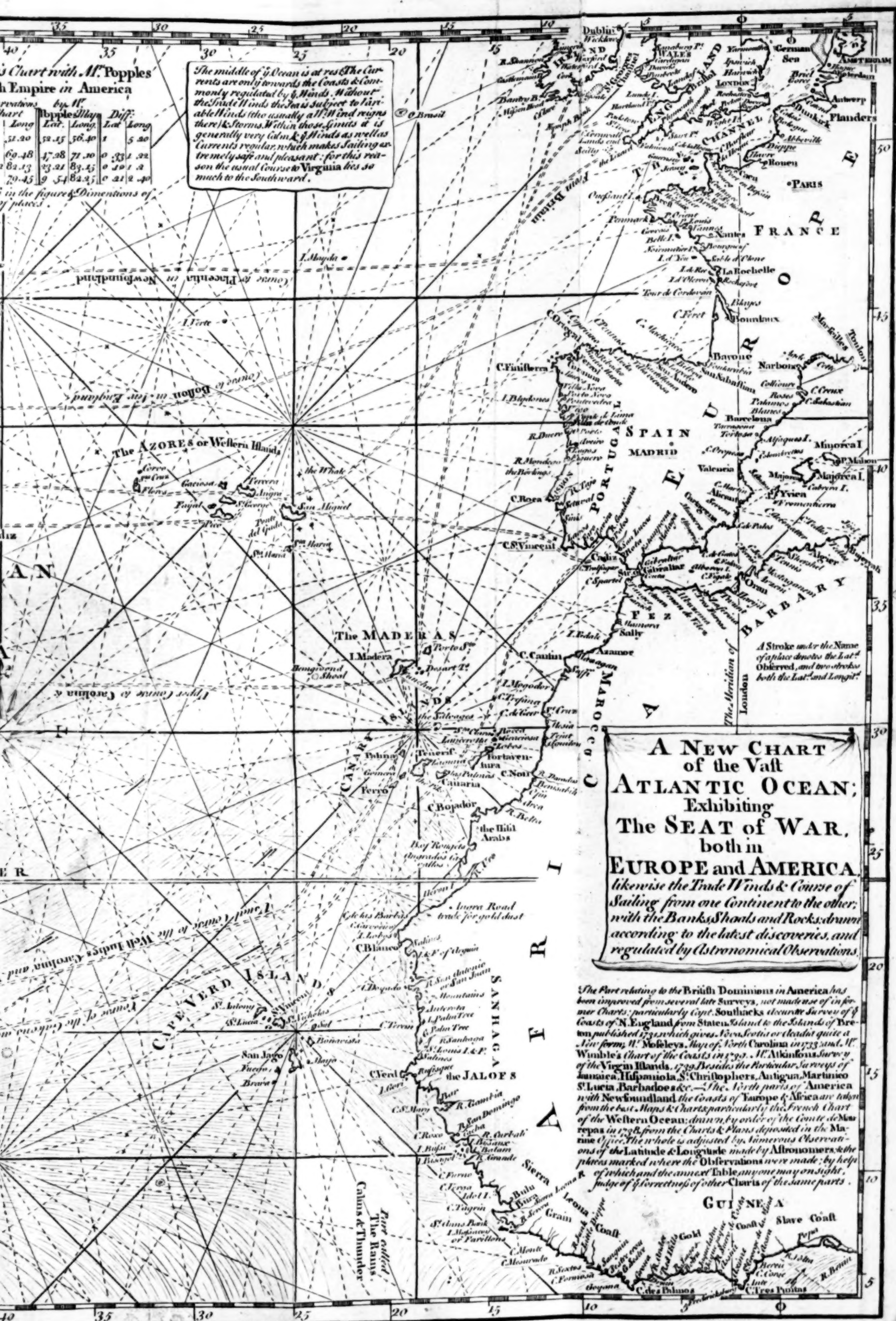
**A New Chart with M. Popples's Empire in America**

by M. Popples's

Long	Lat	Long	Lat	Diff
51.20	52.15	50.40	1	5.20
69.48	47.28	71.30	0	33.1.22
83.13	23.21	83.15	0	1.01.2
79.45	9	54.82.5	0	21.2.40

in the figure Dimensions of places

The middle of the Ocean is at rest & the currents are only towards the coasts & commonly regulated by the Winds. Without the Trade Winds the sea is subject to fairable winds (the usually all Wind reigns there) & storms. Within those limits it is generally very calm & the winds as well as currents regular, which makes sailing extremely safe and pleasant: for this reason the usual course to Virginia lies so much to the southward.



**A NEW CHART of the Vast ATLANTIC OCEAN; Exhibiting The SEAT of WAR, both in EUROPE and AMERICA, likewise the Trade Winds & Course of Sailing from one Continent to the other; with the Banks, Shoals and Rocks; drawn according to the latest discoveries, and regulated by Astronomical Observations.**

The Part relating to the British Dominions in America has been improved from several late Surveys, not made use of in former Charts; particularly Capt. Southwick's accurate Survey of the Coast of N. England, from Staten Island to the Sound of Breton published 1731, which gives 1000 Scotch or London miles a new form; M. Moseley's Map of North Carolina in 1733 and M. Wmble's Chart of the Coast in 1730. M. Atkinson's Survey of the Virgin Islands, 1739. Besides the Portuguese Surveys of Jamaica, Hispaniola, S. Christophers, Antigua, Martinico, S. Lucia, Barbadoes &c. The North parts of America with Newfoundland and the Coasts of Europe & Africa are taken from the best Maps & Charts particularly the French Chart of the Western Ocean drawn by order of the Comte de Maurepas in 1728 from the Charts & Plans deposited in the Marine Office. The whole is adjusted by numerous Observations of the Latitude & Longitude made by Astronomers & the places marked where the Observations were made; by help of which and the annexed Table anyone may on sight, judge of the correctness of other Charts of the same parts.



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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 472.

*His Majesty's Speech at the opening of last Session having been, as usual, read in our Club, Servius Sulpicius stood up and spoke in Substance as follows:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**A**S the custom of addressing our sovereign by way of answer to his most gracious speech from the throne, and in that answer taking some notice of every thing he has been pleased to mention in his speech, has been so long established, I cannot think that I have any great occasion to say much in favour of the short motion with which I intend to conclude; but as I think it extremely necessary, in the present conjuncture, that our address should, if possible, be unanimously agreed to, I must observe, that no gentleman can, with respect to his future conduct in this house, be tied down by any expression made use of in our address upon this occasion, nor can **D** any thing we now say be pleaded against an inquiry into any late publick measure, even tho' it should seem to have been approved of in the address now agreed to; and when this is duly considered, I cannot suppose that any gentleman will refuse, or **E** object to our shewing the same complaisance to our sovereign at the beginning of this session, that has been usually shewn at the beginning of every session for many years past, especially as this session may very properly be looked on as the first of a new parliament.

This, Sir, would, in my opinion, be of itself sufficient to prevent any opposition to the motion I am to make; but there is another and a much stronger reason, which is, that

November, 1755.

there is nothing mentioned in his majesty's speech, but what is notoriously known to be true, and evidently appears to be right, and therefore we can have no pretence for inquiring into, much less to censure, **A** any late publick measure that is so much as hinted at in the speech now before us. The court of Spain have not only declared in the most explicit manner, their resolution to cultivate a friendship and correspondence with his majesty, but have shewn that this declaration is sincere, by giving express orders to restore all the British ships and effects that have been taken or seized since the suspension of arms agreed to by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, or to pay their full value to the respective sufferers out of the royal chest; and as it is so much the interest of both nations to cultivate a friendship and good correspondence with each other, we cannot but applaud the wisdom of his majesty's measures, as they have already produced so good an effect.

Then, Sir, as to the affairs of Europe in general, every one knows, I believe, that no material alteration has happened in them since our last meeting in this house; and whilst they are kept in the same situation the publick tranquillity must be preserved. This must be acknowledged to be a great happiness to Europe in general, but more especially to this nation in particular, as our well being depends upon our trade and commerce, which must be interrupted by every war that may happen in Europe, because it is hardly possible to suppose any war in Europe, in which it will not become necessary for this nation to engage of the one side or the other. We are therefore in gratitude, as well as duty, bound to acknowledge his majesty's wisdom and

T t t



his goodness in taking all proper measures for the preservation of the publick tranquillity; especially as he has at the same time taken all possible care of our self-defence; and if our possessions, or our just rights, have been, or should be invaded, by any power whatsoever, or in any part of the world, I am sure, no gentleman in this house will in the least scruple to assure his majesty, that we will support him, and that we will cheerfully grant such supplies as may give weight and efficacy to whatever measures he may think necessary for the preservation of the general peace, or for vindicating his just rights and possessions against every sort of incroachment.

This, I say, Sir, is an assurance which no gentleman in this house can refuse taking the first opportunity to give to his majesty; and the more unanimous we are in giving it, the more united we appear to be amongst ourselves, the greater effect it will have; for I am convinced that no court in Europe will ever venture to attack this nation, or to make any incroachment either upon our rights or possessions, unless they have some ground to hope, that by our divisions our government will be rendered unable to exert our national strength; therefore, I hope we shall likewise unanimously concur in what his majesty has so wisely recommended to us, with respect to the salutary plan formed by last parliament, for appropriating the forfeited estates in the highlands of Scotland to the publick benefit, and for giving a due force to the execution of the laws in that part of the united kingdom. By so doing we shall soon be able to stifle every seed of disaffection, if there be any still remaining, and when we have done this, the natural courage of the people of that country will be a great addition to our natural strength, instead of being a draw-back upon it, as it has been for too many years past. And if

proper care be taken to propagate and encourage trade and manufactures, especially fisheries, in that part of the island, we may very considerably add not only to the national produce, but what is of much greater consequence, to the number of our seamen, and consequently to our naval power; for from the very nature of the country it is, I think, evident, that if prudent measures be pursued, there is not a man, at least not a labouring man, in the numerous islands upon the western coast of Scotland, but what might be from his infancy bred a seaman, because the ocean in their neighbourhood is known to be so plentifully stored with fish of all kinds, that if the people could dispose of them when taken, they would employ themselves in fishing for some sort or other the whole year round, except just in the seed time and harvest, and such fishermen will always become thorough bred seamen, by being but a few weeks on board a man of war, so that these islands might in a few years become an inexhaustible nursery for our navy, and thereby prevent in a great measure our being ever reduced to the method of purchasing, which has been so long complained of, and has, I fear, too often been the cause of great oppression

This recommendation from the throne, is therefore, Sir, a proof not only of his majesty's wisdom but of his constant attention to the true interest of the nation, and the good of his people, even in the remotest corners of his dominion; consequently no gentleman can, I think, suppose, that it ought to be passed by without any notice in an address upon this occasion; and so particularly recommending to a gradual reduction of the national debt, is another proof of the same wisdom and attention; for the paying off a part of that debt yearly must be attended with numberless advantages to the nation. In which



first place, it will enable us in a few years to reduce still lower the interest payable upon our publick funds ; and every such reduction will be an advantage to the landed interest, as well as to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. To such of the landed gentlemen as have any mortgage upon their estates it will be an immediate advantage, as it will enable them to reduce the interest payable upon the mortgage ; and to all the landed gentlemen in the kingdom, it will be an advantage, as it will raise the value of their lands ; for the price of land estates will always rise in proportion as the interest payable upon our publick funds is lowered, which has been fully manifested by late experience. At the providential and happy accession of our present royal family to the throne, when most of our publick funds were at 5 or 6l. per cent. it is well known, that the common price of lands throughout England was at 20, or but a little above 20 years purchase. Since that happy period our publick funds have been gradually reduced to 3 or 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the consequence we know is, that land estates now sell for 30, or above 30 years purchase ; so that now a gentleman who has 1000l. a year estate, with a mortgage of 10,000l. upon it, may get rid of that mortgage by the sale of one third part of his estate, whereas at that time he must have sold one half of his estate in order to pay off such a mortgage.

Then, Sir, with regard to our trade and manufactures, the advantages that will accrue to them by a gradual reduction of the national debt, and the interest payable upon the same, are innumerable : I shall mention only a few of the most general : In the first place, it will force a great number of people into trade rendering it impossible for them to rely upon the interest they may have on their money in the publick funds, which must necessarily add greatly

to the national stock of money employed in trade and manufactures. In the next place, our merchants and manufacturers will generally be such as begin with a much greater stock than is usual at present, and consequently they will be more able to carry on any scheme of trade, and to push it to a greater length than can be done at present. And in the third place, both our merchants and manufacturers will, and must be satisfied with a less profit upon their trade than they are at present ; for it is generally supposed, that no man will be at the trouble to carry on any trade, unless his profits, after all risk and all charges deducted, amount to double what he may have by employing the same sum of money at interest, or in our publick funds ; consequently when the interest of money is at 5l. per cent. per annum, no man will carry on any branch of trade in which he cannot make 10l. per cent. per annum free profit ; whereas if money were at 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. he would be satisfied with 5l. per cent. free profit, and as multitudes would be engaged in every branch of trade, their mutual rivalry would compel every one of them to be contented with that profit. The advantage this would be of to our trade in general is evident ; for if the manufacturer must have 10l. per cent. profit upon all the manufactures he works up, and the merchant 10l. per cent. profit upon all those he exports, all our manufactures must go to the foreign market with a load of 20l. per cent. for profit, besides all other charges ; whereas, if both the manufacturer and merchant should be satisfied with, and under a necessity to carry on their trade at a profit of 5l. per cent, all our manufactures would then go to the foreign market with a load of only 10l. per cent. for profit, and consequently might be sold 10l. per cent, cheaper than they are at present, which would secure to us all



the foreign markets we are still in possession of, and probably recover many of those we have lost.

I could mention many other advantages, Sir, which would accrue to the nation by a reduction of the national debt, and of the interest payable upon the same; but what I have said will be sufficient to shew his majesty's wisdom, and his attention to the true interest of the nation, in recommending this measure so particularly to our consideration; and consequently we cannot, I think, omit taking some notice of it in our address. A sovereign so mindful of the good of his people, deserves the utmost gratitude, as well as complaisance, from this assembly; and I must congratulate my country upon the prospect we have of having the same happiness continued to us under his majesty's successor, who is not only indued with all the most amiable natural qualities, but has been bred up under a most accomplished mother, and instructed by her to imitate the virtues of his grandfather, and to tread in the steps of his father, whose loss this nation can never too much lament.

I shall no longer waste the time of this august assembly, Sir, which is in many respects so precious, but conclude with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne, and to assure his majesty, that his faithful commons will gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying their inviolable attachment and duty to his royal person, family, and government; to express the great satisfaction it gives us, to find, that the wise measures which his majesty has pursued, for strengthening and securing the general peace, have been attended with so explicit a declaration on the part of the king of Spain, of his resolution to cultivate friendship and correspondence with his

majesty; to acknowledge, with the highest sense of gratitude, his majesty's constant and uniform endeavours for the preservation of the publick tranquility, at the same time that he hath not suffered his attention to be diverted from the necessary consideration of self-defence; and to assure his majesty, that we will support him, and cheerfully grant such supplies, as may give weight and efficacy to his majesty's measures, for the preservation of the general peace, and enable him to vindicate his just rights and possessions from all encroachments; to promise his majesty that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to complete and render effectual, to the common benefit of the united kingdom, that salutary plan, formed by the last parliament, for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the uses of the publick; and to assure his majesty, that the gradual reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of trade and commerce, so essential to the strength and power of this kingdom, shall be the objects of our serious and constant attention."

*As soon as this Motion was read at our Table, Manius Tullius stood up, and spoke to the following Effect.*

*Mr. President,  
S I R,*

THE motion made by the Hon. gentleman is so very short, and he has so fully explained, and so strongly enforced the necessity of our agreeing to every article of it, that tho' I rise up to second it, I neither can, nor indeed do I think that I have any occasion to add much in its favour. I shall therefore avoid entering into the particulars of the address proposed, and confine myself entirely to that of shewing how necessary it is for us to be unanimous upon the present occasion. Altho' the affairs of Europe have under-



gone little or no alteration since our last meeting in this house, yet every one knows, that the pretensions set up by the French, and the incroachments they have made upon us in America, are such as we cannot tamely submit to. His majesty certainly acted, as he always does, a wise and a prudent part, in endeavouring to accommodate these disputes by negotiation; but if this cannot be done, if they will not amicably agree to give up their groundless pretensions, and to depart from their unjust incroachments, we must take proper measures for compelling them to do so. How are we to do this? I have as good an opinion of the strength of my country, and of the courage of my countrymen, as any gentleman can reasonably entertain; but I must confess, I do not think that single and alone we are a match for the power of France, considering how much it has been increased within this last century, and how firmly the people of that country are now united under a sole and absolute monarch. Even under our Plantagenets, when our kings were by hereditary right in possession of several of the finest provinces in France, we never got any thing but glory by our wars in that country, except when the people were divided, and one half of them joined with us against the other, which was the case in the reign of our Henry the Fifth; and tho' that brave prince conquered a great part of France, yet in the very next reign they not only recovered what he had conquered, but beat us out of almost every part of that country which properly belonged to our sovereign.

If this was the case, Sir, when the people of that kingdom were so much divided, what can we expect now when they are not only firmly united, but their territories vastly enlarged, and their military power very much increased? Even so late

as in the reign of their Lewis the Thirteenth, which is not much above a century ago, their regular army did not amount to above 20,000 men, whereas now they keep up, even in time of peace, a regular army of 180,000 men, and we know by experience, that in time of war they can increase it to 3 or 400,000; for since that time they have added several rich provinces to their dominion: They are now in possession of a great part of the Spanish Netherlands: They have annexed to their kingdom the fertile province of Alsace, with the important city of Strasbourg; and within our own memory they have added to their former acquisitions the whole territory of the late duke of Lorraine. Besides all this, Sir, they have since the fatal treaty of Utrecht vastly increased and improved their colonies both in the East and West-Indies, and have extended their trade to every point of the compass. It is true, they have of late neglected their marine: That is to say, they have neglected to provide themselves with a sufficient number of ships of war; but such ships may be built and purchased in time of war as well as in time of peace; and the extensive trade they are now in possession of, will furnish them with a sufficient number of seamen whenever they have occasion for them; so that before we could by ourselves alone compel them to accept of equitable terms of peace, they might become superior to us at sea, and then they could, and certainly would compel us to present them with a Carte Blanche, as their publick revenue is vastly superior to ours, and their people much more numerous.

After having said so much, Sir, of the present power of France, I think it necessary to declare, that I do not say so with any design to terrify my countrymen, or to induce them to yield to the groundless pretensions of France, or to submit to their



their unjust incroachments. No, Sir, we have a resource which will always be effectual, as often as we find it necessary to make use of it, and that is an alliance with those powers upon the continent of Europe, who have as much reason to be jealous of France as we have. In this we must always have a great advantage over France, because none of them can ever be jealous of this nation, and most of them must always be jealous of France; consequently it will at all times be easy for us to form such a confederacy upon the continent, as will be able to set bounds to the ambitious views of France when she attempts to extend them too far, either against us, or against any of our allies. Such a confederacy I know must be supported and invigorated by large sums of money from this nation, and it may perhaps be said, that we are not now in a condition to furnish the sums that may be necessary for that purpose; but I am far from being of that opinion: I should be extremely sorry if I were. But, on the contrary, I am fully convinced, that we may yet support such a confederacy longer than France can support a war against it; for against such a confederacy the French would be under a necessity to maintain such numerous armies at land, that it would be impossible for them to render themselves equal, much less superior to us at sea, in which case we could very soon put an entire stop to their trade, and this would in a very few years render it impossible for them to maintain sufficient armies for defending themselves by land, as they have no gold or silver in their country but what is brought in by their trade, and their people are very often in want of the staff of life, so that they would be in danger of starving, if a stop should be put to their receiving any supply of corn from this or any other foreign country.

This, Sir, is the way of thinking which I have the pleasure to be of; and I am the more confirmed in this way of thinking, because our late reduction of the interest payable upon our publick funds, is a proof that our publick credit still stands upon a firm foundation, and because I am fully convinced, that our publick revenue might by a few proper regulations be vastly increased, even without imposing any new taxes. But supposing, Sir, that for supporting such a confederacy some new taxes, or an increase of some of the present, should become necessary, that necessity must be submitted to: I am sure, there is not an English protestant in the kingdom who would not cheerfully submit to it, rather than see his country reduced to a slavish dependency on France, which would in a few years be the certain consequence, should we now submit to the groundless pretensions, and the insulting incroachments lately made by her upon this nation in America. The forming of a new confederacy in Europe is therefore, I think, become absolutely necessary, unless France will amicably agree to give up all these pretensions, and to depart from all these incroachments; and nothing can contribute more effectually either to the one or the other of these than an appearance of unanimity among ourselves. If upon this occasion there appears to be an entire confidence between his majesty and his parliament, and a perfect unanimity amongst ourselves, it may induce the court of France to accept of a reasonable accommodation of all our present differences, and if it should not have this desirable effect, it will render it easy for us to form such a confederacy in Europe, as may either presently, or in a few years, compel that haughty and ambitious court to do so; therefore I hope the address proposed by my Hon. friend will be agreed to without so much as one contradictory vote;



vote; for nothing could give me more joy than to see a *nemine contradicente* at the head of this motion.

Upon this T. Aebutius stood up and spoke to the Effect as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I SHALL readily grant, that the custom of ecchoing back, in our address to our sovereign at the beginning of a session, every thing that was mentioned by him in his speech from the throne, is a custom that has prevailed for a great many years; but from our Journals it will appear, that it was not the custom of our ancestors; and as I think it not only inconvenient, but inconsistent with a British house of commons, I wish it were laid aside; for the speech must always by us be presumed to be the speech of the ministers, and whatever complaisance we owe to our sovereign, we are so far from owing any to his ministers, that by our very constitution we ought to be al-

many others, in America? I call it murder and robbery, Sir, because it was done without any declaration of war; and it is a mere sophism, unworthy even of a minister, to say, that no alteration has happened in Europe, because this happened in America. Sir, if our ministers had acted with such a spirit as becomes this nation, there would have been before now an open war between the French and us in Europe as well as in America; for we ought to have declared war against them, the moment we had heard of their attacking us in America. This would have been acting not only with a proper spirit, but with the most consummate prudence; because every hour we delay doing so, is giving the French, who are not prepared, time to prepare for war, and losing a most precious time for ourselves, who are always prepared for a sea war.

Another reason, Sir, for presuming, and indeed for being convinced, that the speech now before us is the speech of the ministers, appears evidently from the omission of our rights in America. I was at first surprised to hear the protecting of our possessions mentioned, and not a word of recovering our rights; but when I reflected that the speech was certainly drawn up by our ministers, I presently saw that they had two strong reasons for this omission: The first was, that it would have been a reflection upon their late conduct, and a sort of confession, that they had tamely allowed our rights in America to be usurped, which it is certain they have done for a great many years past, and which they took no care to rectify by what they called their definitive treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, tho' they then had in their hands, and restored by that treaty, an island, which the French would gladly have redeemed at the expence of all the usurpations they had made upon us ever since the treaty



treaty of Utrecht, as it is an island without which they could not have protected their own settlement in Canada, and by which they may very much annoy all our settlements in America, in case of a new war between the two nations, which, in my opinion, must very soon happen, unless our ministers be allowed to sacrifice our rights in America to the obtaining of a dishonourable, a precarious, and a short-lived peace; for that they have some such design in petto is to me apparent, from their having omitted to mention the vindicating our rights in the speech now under our consideration; and this I take to be the second, and perhaps the chief reason for that omission.

This design, Sir, the Hon. gentleman has taken care in some measure to obviate in the motion he has made, for otherwise I should certainly have proposed an amendment to his motion. But I hope that before the end of this session, we shall take care to prevent, in a more effectual manner, the execution of any such design: I hope we shall find time to inquire into the state of our affairs in America, and conclude that inquiry with an address to the throne, setting forth our rights, and the usurpations that have been made upon us by the French in that part of the world; and if found necessary, with a bill for uniting our strength there, which will certainly be the most effectual way both for vindicating our rights, and for preserving our possessions in every part of America. I say, Sir, in every part of America; for whatever may be the present disposition of the court of Spain, it is certain that they have formerly set up pretensions which we cannot submit to; but as those pretensions, unless pursued too far, can be of no dangerous consequence, and as it is the mutual interest of the two nations to be well with one another, I do not think that an express surrender of one side, or a forcible vindication of the other, can ever be absolutely necessary; therefore, I hope, that that court has not only made such a declaration as is mentioned in the speech now before us, but that they are sincere in that declaration; for if they are, they never will pursue their former pretensions in such a manner as to do any real injury to this nation; therefore, tho' I know nothing of it, I shall without scruple agree to what the Hon. gentleman has proposed upon that head, with a proviso, however, that I shall not be supposed to be bound by any thing now said in the address upon that or any other subject.

But, Sir, with regard to the pretensi-

ons set up by the French, and the incroachments they have made upon us, they are of such consequence, that they cannot be so much as tacitly submitted to. If they are, I will now venture to prophecy, that all our settlements in America will in a few years be undone; for if by the forts they have erected, and those they propose to erect, they will make themselves absolute masters of all our friendly Indians: The Six Nations, the Cherokees, the Creeks, in short, all the Indian nations upon the back of our settlements, from Georgia to Nova-Scotia, must submit to them, and become obedient to their most arbitrary commands; and if this should be the case, from what they have been doing ever since we sent a colony to Nova-Scotia, we may judge what use they will make of all these Indian nations, even in time of the most profound peace. With respect to this nation, Sir, the case between France and Spain is directly opposite: It is not the interest of Spain to make such a use of her rights, or pretended rights, as to injure or weaken this nation in particular: On the contrary, it is her real interest to favour us more than any other nation in Europe. Whereas it is, and always will be, the interest of France to injure and weaken this nation by every method she can contrive; and repeated, yea constant experience must convince us, that she will never be without an inclination. A speedy and a most explicit surrender of every groundless pretension, of every unjust usurpation, from her is, therefore, absolutely necessary for us. Our rights in America are all plain and certain: Our possessions are indisputable: What reason then can we have for not insisting upon a categorical answer, and an immediate surrender, or upon the first denial or evasive answer, a declaration of war. The longer this is delayed, the worse it will be for us, as we shall be every day growing weaker and more despicable in America, and France will be growing stronger in America, and adding to her naval power in Europe, which are the only two sorts of her power we have, on our own account, any reason to fear.

As this, Sir, is now plainly the case between France and us, I wish the Hon. gentleman had left out of his motion, our grateful acknowledgments of his majesty's endeavours to preserve the publick tranquillity; for as war is so likely to happen very soon between France and us, I think it now high time to recur to the maxim of queen Elizabeth, which very often was, to endeavour to sow the seed of dissention among her neighbours upon



the continent, in order to preserve the tranquillity and promote the trade of her own kingdom. This, I say, Sir, should now be our maxim; for tho' I am very far from being of opinion with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that it is impossible for us to stand single and alone in a sea war against France, yet I should be glad to see a war lighted up upon the continent against that nation, provided we did not engage to take any greater or other share in it than we found convenient, which we may always avoid doing when our allies call upon us for assistance, but can never avoid when we call upon them.

However, Sir, as the address now proposed is much better, and more modest, than has been usual of late years, as the Hon. gentleman has added a vindication of our rights, tho' not mentioned in the speech, and as he has not proposed that we should talk of the affairs of Europe having received no alteration since our last meeting, I shall agree to his motion; for I rose up chiefly to enter my protest, that we may not be tied down by any thing said in our address upon this occasion, which I now do in the most express and solemn manner, because I very much suspect, that when we come to examine into the state of the nation, and particularly into the state of the negotiations which we have been carrying on at Paris, ever since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, we shall not find all matters so right as this address would seem to insinuate. I must confess indeed, that I expected nothing from those negotiations, when I heard that we had meanly submitted to have them carried on in that city; but I could not suppose, that we would have submitted to their being carried on without effect for so many years; and I must say, that what happened after the treaty of Amiens, and what has now happened after this last treaty, convinces me, that our ministers get things referred to the discussion of commissaries, on purpose to oblige them to give pensions to some of their favourites, and that they prolong this discussion in order to have a pretence for continuing those pensions.

[This Journal to be continued in our next.]

Remarkable Letter of Sir THOMAS OWEN  
to Queen ELIZABETH.

The Most Noble and Good Princess, Elizabeth, Queen, &c.

ET not your highness, whom I have been ever proud to call my good mistress, think me guilty of presumption, in thus humbly offering my opinion to your perusal at the footstool of your royal throne. Albeit I count myself one of the most unworthy of your majesty's servants, my liege will certainly forgive me, when, to the best of my poor abilities, I give my reasons for so doing. Often, when I have been paying my duty to your highness, have I heard you repeat that noble aphorism, *Virtus tutissima Cassus*: Conscious, then, of my well-meaning, I shall trouble my liege with no further apology.

Your majesty is not to learn that your poor servant is nearly related to that same Col. William Owen, who is now condemned to die, for lack of courage and disobeying orders in your highness's service. His crime, as I am told, is,—“That being appointed a particular station by my lord general, under pretence that a shower of rain had spoiled all his powder, he (without notice) drew off his whole regiment, and thereby suffered the enemy to escape your highness's glorious armament.”

My good mistress would never have been troubled with my opinion in this affair, but for the importunity of some particular persons who are greatly his friends, and that continued ever since my arrival in England, in your highness's good ship of war the Fearnought, which has been long since committed to my charge; they remind me of the particular attention your highness has always given to my poor opinion in several past matters; of the blot it will be to our family, whose loyalty has been hitherto untainted; that he may live many years to do your majesty good service. In such sort are they continually pressing me, and have at length prevailed.—Let not my liege princess, however, think that I am listed against the cause of honour; I love myself, my family and friends much; but the Almighty keep me from preferring them to my country's good: Whilst he behaved with honour I loved him with tenderness; but now think it will be more for the honour of our family, that an unworthy branch should be severed from it, even tho' it should be my father or brother. Where could they think was my honour, if they imagined that I, who am myself a soldier, would plead in the cause of one who has justly forfeited that title by his cowardice? Virtue guard me from such a thought! Would it not, at second hand, be craving a pardon for myself on the like occasion? Let every one who betrays his country, either by cowardice or corruption, be punished with death; the greater

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the party, the greater the example; and it is rather an honour than a stain to that family, who give up so unworthy a relation without interceding for his pardon.—Such, my liege, are my sentiments; excuse my warmth, as it is in my country's cause I plead: That man deserves not the name of Briton who thinks otherwise. Your highness will not, I hope, look with an eye less benign on your poor servant, on account of his relation's unworthiness; his service shall ever faithfully attend you. That your majesty may live many years to govern the people who think themselves happy under your wise guidance, is the hearty wish and constant prayer of your highness's most faithful subject,

And most devoted servant,

THO. OWEN.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON's Answer to Sir THOMAS OWEN, by the Queen's Order.

Right Worthy Sir, and my very good Friend.

HER highness the queen commanded me to tell you, that she received your letter relating to Col. Owen, and is graciously pleased that I should thank you in her name. It giveth great pleasure to her majesty to think that God Almighty in his goodness, hath bestowed upon her a subject so worthy to be praised, such a true friend to virtue and honour. When a number aim at being praise-worthy some rare genius generally soars above the rest. She wills me to tell you that you are the *rara avis*. As our merciful princess hath had divers petitions in his favour, her pleasure is, that you should know her reasons for rejecting them all; *nemo repente fuit turpissimus* is her favourite maxim; and inasmuch as this is not the first or second offence he hath been guilty of, her highness in her great wisdom thinks, that mercy, in this case, would be no ways justifiable, particularly rather as crimes against her sacred person she would sooner forgive, than those against the common weal. Our gracious mistress hath long had it in mind further to reward your faithful services done unto her; it is her will therefore, that you should be admiral of the fleet now lying at Dover; and forasmuch as it hath been told unto her majesty, that you have a special liking to the ship now under your command, her desire is, that you should hoist your flag on board it. She wills me further to tell you, that she giveth to you and your heirs her castle of Hlangwillwd, near Aberistwith, in the principality of Wales, together with the lands circumjacent; and furthermore,

that posterity may know how virtue in these our happy days is rewarded, she wills, that you should add to your paternal coat armour this bearing: At the dexter point on a canton argent, a phoenix or, burning in her nest, proper; the motto, *Rara Avis*.

It giveth me abundant joy, my good friend, that you, amongst the many men of virtue and honour these happy times abound with, should be so eminently distinguished by our gracious and good mistress. Wishing you all success in this world, and happiness in that which is to come, I willingly subscribe myself, my very good Sir,

Your steadfast friend,

And devoted servant ever to command,

CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

N. B. This branch of the family is now extinct.

The following Address having met with the Approbation of the President and Council of the ROYAL SOCIETY, who have desired their Members to communicate their Observations accordingly, we imagine our learned Readers will not be displeased with seeing so useful and interesting a Proposal.

An Attempt to point out, in a concise Manner, the Advantages which will accrue from a periodic Review of the Variation of the magnetic Needle, throughout the known World; addressed to the Royal Society by William Mountaine and James Dodion, Fellows of the said Society.

ABOUT the year 1700, the justly celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley having collected together a great number of observations, made on the variation of the needle, in many parts of the world, drew (on a mercator chart) certain lines, shewing the quantity of that variation, in those parts of the world, over the representation of which those lines were drawn; but as the quantity of this variation is in a perpetual state of fluctuation, in (perhaps) every part of the world, it had been so much changed in the space of 40 years, or thereabouts, that (when the writers of this paper endeavoured about the year 1744, to draw thereon, other lines to answer the purposes above mentioned) they found that those laid down by Dr. Halley were grown intirely useless, and that a system of such lines, or something analogous thereto, should be performed once in every 10 or 12 years at least, in order to answer the purpose intended by that sagacious gentleman.

In the reconstruction of them, the writers received the assistance of the commanders of the navy, and of the directors



of the East-India and African companies, having leave to peruse the journals of those mariners, which were under the direction of each respective body: From these, and a few private communications, they were enabled to draw the proper lines over the most frequented seas, and to make some attempts towards doing the same in those least so; a copy of the chart, thus again rendered useful, they presented to the Royal Society, with an account of the methods used in performing the same.

Although the most beneficial use of these lines belongs to the sea, yet if they could be extended over the land likewise, the advantages arising would more than compensate the trouble, as will appear by taking a short view of each.

And first, the use of these lines at sea may be considered either as common to the art of navigating in all large bodies of water, or as particular in some such; the general use being that of steering the true course designed, and finding the ship's true place, as near as may be, by what the mariners call the dead-reckoning.

The particular uses will be best explained by examples; for instance, in the southern parts of the great Atlantic ocean, beginning with the coast of Brazil and Patagonia, and proceeding to the south of the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian ocean, as far as the common tracks of our East-India ships extend, the variation lines have appeared to be, for the most part, directed northward and southward; whence, in most places of that great body of waters, if the latitude and variation be found by celestial observations, the longitude will be obtained by the lines on the chart; the great usefulness of which has been attested to the writers, by many persons who have, successfully to themselves, practically applied the last constructed chart, to correct their dead-reckoning on that long passage.

Indeed, where the variation lines run nearly eastward and westward, as has appeared in the Atlantic ocean, from the west coast of Europe to the east coast of North America, no assistance toward obtaining the longitude can be derived from them; but as it frequently happens, within those limits, that meridian observations, for determining the latitude, cannot be obtained, especially about Newfoundland; then, if a good observation of the variation can be taken, at any time of the day, the latitude may be nearly ascertained by the lines on the chart.

Secondly, the advantages that will arise by extending the variation lines over

the land, as well as sea, will be the confirmation of those drawn over the waters; the continuation of which, from sea to sea, will be thereby conspicuous, and we shall be enabled to judge better of their nature, properties and causes; and, if the same can be extended over all the parts of the known world, the eye will be presented, at one view, with the different degrees of attraction, with which all the parts of this great magnet are endued, at the time when such lines are drawn: This the writers would have attempted to have done in the year 1744, if they could have procured a sufficient number of observations for that purpose; but although they frequently advertised their request in the publick papers, no assistance was thereby obtained.

As the writers have by experience found, that the proper period for re-examining the state of the variation is now at hand, without which the above-mentioned valuable advantages of the chart will be lost to the mariner; they have determined to collect and compare all the observations that can be procured by them, in the space of a year from this time, or so long after as the return of the East-India ships then next following; if such delay should become necessary, by the arising of any doubt in consequence of such comparison; and then to publish the result of their process, in such a manner as shall seem most convenient.

Several of the learned and ingenious have endeavoured to account for this phenomenon of the variation of the magnetic needle, and the continual mutation thereof; whence different methods of computation have been proposed; whereby they have endeavoured to determine what the quantity of the variation will (according to their several hypotheses) be at any given place and time: The above proposition, therefore, will (if carried into execution) bring these severally to the test, and enable the judicious either to approve or reject them; the writers being determined (as was their former plan) to publish nothing which shall not be warranted by the real observations which shall come into their hands, and shall leave the application thereof (as to each hypothesis) to others; if any of them should be so far confirmed, by this examination and comparison, as to give just ground for a calculation, their labour will be at an end; but if not, they humbly recommended the continuance of such a periodic operation as they now propose to undertake, being the only means of attaining such a desirable event, and of supplying the defect till it can be obtained.

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# 524 *Exact State of the BRITISH NAVY.* Nov.

To whom then can they so properly apply, as to the Royal Society of London, for assistance in a work of so much consequence to trade and navigation, and from whence so valuable an addition to natural knowledge may possibly accrue: It has been the peculiar honour of many illustrious members of this body, that they have deduced their knowledge from experiments, and not from hypotheses; and (as that is the method now proposed) the writers of this paper humbly desire of the society as a body, and of each individual that composes it, to communicate to them such observations

of the variation as they have already made within a few years last past, or shall hereafter make, before the 25th of March, 1756, either by sea or land; and (as all mankind are equally interested in this research) that they will endeavour to procure the like favour from their several correspondents in foreign countries: They beg leave to assure the society, and its particular members, that they shall receive a grateful acknowledgement of this favour granted; and an early information of any thing relating thereto, which the writers shall conceive to be worthy their attention.

*An exact STATE of the BRITISH NAVY, as it stood a little before the End of September last.*

## First Rates.

Names	Guns	Men	Sailed
<b>R</b> oyal Sovereign	110	1100	
Royal George	100	1000	May, 1755
Royal Anne	100	1000	
Royal William	100		
Britannia	100		
London	100		

## Second Rates.

Names	Guns	Men	Sailed
St. George	90	700	July 24.
The Prince	90	700	Do.
Prince George	90	700	Do.
Barfleur	90	700	Do.
Ramillies	90	700	September
Marlborough	90		
Namur	90		
Union	90		
Princess Royal	90		
The Duke	90		
Sandwich	90		
Blenheim	90		
Neptune	90		

## Third Rates.

Names	Guns	Men	Sailed
Newark	80	600	September
Invincible Fr.	80	600	
Cambridge	80	600	
Norfolk	80		
Boyne	80		
Princess Carolina	80		
Ruffel	80		
Cornwall	80		
Culloden	74	600	July 24.
Torbay	74	700	April 26.
Monarch Fr.	74	700	Do.
Terrible Fr.	74	700	May 11.
Magnanime Fr.	74		
Bedford	70	400	September
Berwick	70		
Buckingham	70	480	July 24.
Captain	70	480	Do.
Edinburgh	70	480	April 26.
Elizabeth	70	480	July 24.
Essex	70	480	Do.
Prince Frederick	70	480	

Are at	Admirals	Commanders.
River Medway		
Spithead		Ra. Martin.
Woolwich		
Portsmouth		
Do.		
Do. building		
Bay of Biscay	Hawk	Storr.
Do.	Do.	Saunders.
Do.	Do.	G. R. Bridget.
Do.	Do.	Ld. H. Paulet.
Downs	Smith	O. Dorrel.
Portsmouth } rebuilt		
Chatham } and		
Portsmouth } ready.		
River Medway		
Standgate		
Portsmouth		
Do.		
Blackfakes		Young.
Deptford, new } built and ready.		
Woolwich, building		
Portsmouth		
Sheerness, hospi- } tal-ship.		
Chatham, church- } ship.		
Portsmouth		
Bay of Biscay	Hawk	Ward.
North America	Boscawen	Coleby.
Do.	Mostyn	North.
Do.	Holborn	Durell.
Portsmouth		
Spithead		Douglas.
Portsmouth		
Bay of Biscay	West	Everit.
Do.	Hawk	Catford.
North America	Boscawen	C. Stanhope.
Bay of Biscay	Hawk	C. Montagu.
Do.	Do.	Harland.
Spithead		Porter.
		Fougeux



Names	Guns	Men	Sailed	At	Admirals	Commanders.
Fougeux Fr.	70	480	July 24.	N. America	Boscawen	Sprye.
Grafton	70	480	Do.	Do.	Do.	Holmes.
Hampton-Court	70	480	September	The Nore		C. Broderic.
Ipswich	70	480	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Tyrrel.
Intrepide Fr.	70	480	September	Medway		
Kent	70	500	March, 1754	East-Indies		Watson.
London	70			Medway		
Mars Fr.	70	480	April 26.	N. America, lost	Boscawen	Amhurst.
Monmouth	70	480	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Harrison.
Nassau	70	480	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cockburn.
Northumberland	70	480	April 26.	N. America	Boscawen	Ld. Colvil.
Orford	70	480	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Stevens.
Princessa Sp.	70			Portsmouth		
Revenge	70	480	September	The Nore		Cornwall.
Sterling-Castle	70	480	Do.	Blackstake		Cornish.
Swiftnure	70	480	Do.	Do.		Keppel.
Suffolk	70			Portsmouth		
Trident Fr.	70	480	September	Spithead		G. Murray.
Vanguard	70	480		B. of Biscay	Hawk	J. Byron.
Yarmouth	70	480	April 26.	N. America	Boscawen	C. Norris.
Chichester	70	480	Do.	Do.	Do.	Brett.
Princess Amelia	66			Portsmouth		
Devonshire	66	600		Chatham, fitting		
Cumberland	66	500	March, 1754	East-Indies	Pocock	
Lancaster	66	400	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Hon. J. Hamilton.
Somerset	64	480	April 26.	N. America	Boscawen	Geary.
Fourth Rates.						
St. Albans	60	400		Plymouth		
St. Anson	60	400	April 26.	N. America	Boscawen	Mann.
Augusta Fr.	60	400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Willet.
Canterbury				Portsmouth		
Defiance	60	400	April 26.	N. America	Boscawen	Andrews.
Dunkirk	60	400	Do.	Do.	Do.	How.
Dragon	60					
Redoubt	60	400	September	Blackstake		Wickham.
Eagle	60	400		B. of Biscay		Hamer.
Exeter	60					
Fife	60			Chatham, fitting		
Kingston	60	400		Do.		Parry.
Princess Louisa	60	400		Portsmouth		C. Noel.
Princess Mary	60	400		Do.		
Medway	60	400	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Dennis.
Montagu	60			Sheerness, building		
Nottingham	60	400	April 26.	N. America	Boscawen	Marshall.
Princess of Orange	60	400		Chatham, fitting		
Portsmouth	60			Portsmouth		
Porpoise	60			Woolwich, building		
Apert	60			Portsmouth		
Rafford	60			Chatham		
Underland	60			Portsmouth		
Perse Fr.	60			Chatham		
Bury	60			Portsmouth, fitting		
Ger	60	400	March, 1754	East-Indies		
Anturion	60	400	Do.	Virginia		
Gilante Fr.	60			Chatham		
Orwick	60	400	September	West-Indies		Showdam.
Ymouth	60	400	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Hanway.
Indfor	60	400	September	Spithead		Faulkner.
Prester	60					
Hope	60	400	July 24.	B. of Biscay	Hawk	Pigot.
Tagu	54	350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Barton.
Waste	54	350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lloyd.
Which	54	350	March, 1754	N. America	Boscawen	Barrington.

Advice



Names	Tons	Men	Sailed	Are at	Admirals	Commanders
Advice	50	300	1754	Antigua		
Antelope	50	300	September	Spithead		Gayton
Assistance	50			Plymouth		
Bristol	50	300		Do.		Lloyd
Chester	50			Portsmouth		
Colchester	50	300	September	On a cruize		Gardner
Deptford	50	300	1754	Port Mahone		Edgcombe
Falmouth	50	300	September	Spithead	Smith	Brett
Faulkland	50	300		Plymouth		
Gloucester	50			Do.		
Greenwich	50	300	August	West-Indies		Rodham
Guernsey	50			Chatham		
Hampshire	50	300	September			
Harwich	50	300		Deptford, ready to launch		
Ifis Fr.	50	300	September	Spithead		Wheeler
Leopard	50					
Nonfuch	50			September		
Oxford	50	300	September	Spithead		Harman
Panther	50					
Portland	50	300	September	Spithead		Beard
Preston	50			Deptford, building		
Rocheſter	50	300	September	On a cruize		Duff
Ruby	50					
Salisbury	50	300	March, 1754	East Indies		Knowler
Severn	50	300		Jamaica		Cotes
Sutherland	50	300	September			
Tavistock	50					
Wincheſter	50	350	September	West-Indies		
Fifth Rates.						
Angleſea	44	250				
America	44			Chatham		
Adventure	44			Woolwich		
Cheſterfield	44	250	September	Spithead		Lloyd
Ambuſcade F.	40	250	July	B. of Biſcay	Hawk	Rowley
Aſſurance	40					
Crown	40			Chatham		
Diamond	40			Deptford		
Dover	40			Portsmouth		
Prince Edward	40	250	September			Evans
Eltham	40					
Expedition	40					
Interprize	40			Sheerneſs, fitting		
Glory Fr.	40					
Gofport	40	250		On a cruize		
Hafterings	40			Sheerneſs, fitting		
Humber	40	250	September			Gilchriſt
Heſtor	40					
Jafon Fr.	40					
Prince Henry	40					
Kingsale	40			Deptford		
Lark	40			Woolwich		
Launceſton	40			Chatham		
Liverpool	40			Woolwich		
Loe	40			Sheerneſs		
Ludlow-Caſtle	40			Portsmouth		
Lynn	40	250	September	Spithead		Craig
The Mary	40			Woolwich		
The Pearl	40					
Penzance	40	250		On a cruize		
The Pool	40					
Rainbow	40			Woolwich, fitting		
Roebuck	40	250		On a cruize		



Names	Guns	Men	Sailed	Are at	Admirals	Commanders.
Romney	40	250		Spithead		Milbank.
Saphir	40			Deptford		
Southsea-Castle	40			Do.		
Thetis	40					
Torrington	40			Sheerness		
Woolwich	40	250	August	Baltick		
Sixth Rates.						
Renown	20					
Amazon Fr.	20					
Arundel	20	140	1754	Virginia		
Biddesford	20			Deptford, new building	3	
			August			Watkins.
Blandford	20	140		Portsmouth		Watkins.
Boston	20	140	1754	East-Indies		
Bridgewater	20	140	September	Downs		Brown.
Centaur	20			Deptford, building		
Deal-Castle	20					
Dolphin	20					
Experiment	20	140	1754	Streights		
Fowey	20					
Fox	20					
Garland	20					
Glasgow	20			Woolwich		
Greyhound	20	140	September	On a cruize		
Hind	20					
Lyme	20	140	September	On a cruize	Hawk	Vernon.
Mercury	20					
Mermaid	20	140	1754	N. America		
Nightingale	20	140	1755	Do.		
Phoenix	20	140	1754	Mediterranean		
Port-Mahon	20	140		Do.		
Queenborough	20	140	September	Sheerness		
Rose	20	140	Do.	On a cruize		Rowley.
Seahorse	20	140	Do.	Do.		Nucella.
Seaford	20	140	Do.	N. America		
Sheerness	20	140	Do.	On a cruize		Graves.
Shoreham	20	140		N. America		
Solbay	20	140	September	Medway, new		
Surprise	20	140	Do.			
Sphinx	20	140		On a cruize		
Success	20	140		N. America		
Tyren	20	140		Do.		
Tartar	20	140		Do.		
Tryton	20	140				
Unicorn	20	140	1754	Port Mahon		Buckle.
Raven	20	140		Do.		
Vager	20	140		Deptford		
Winchelsea	20	140		On a cruize		
Gibraltar	20	140		Do.		Halwell.
Kings-Fisher	20	140	1754	East-Indies		
Hazard	18	110		N. America		
Hornet	18	110		Do.		
Jamaica	18	110		South Carolina		
Vasp	18	110		On a cruize		
Porcupine	16					
Weazle	16	110		On a cruize		
Altimore	14					
Falcon	14					
Erret	14	100				
Otter	14			On a cruize		
Albatross	14					
Mark	14			Deptford		
Wallow	14			Deptford		Speedwell



Names	Guns	Men	Sailed	Are at	Admirals	Commanders
Speedwell	14	100	Spithead			
Scorpion	14					
Tryal	14					
Hound	14					
Albany	12	100	Spithead			
Badger	12					
Cruizer	12	100	On a cruize			
Dispatch	12					
Drake	12					
Fortune	12					
Grampus	12					
Peregrine	12	100	On a cruize			
Savage	12	100	B. of Biscay	Hawk		
Swan	12	100	On a cruize			
Swift	12	100	Do.			
Vultur	12	100	Do.			
Viper	12	100	Do.			
Hawk	10					

Beside these, there are a great number of bomb-ketches, fire-ships, tenders, &c. belonging to the navy, most of which are now ready; so that with good intelligence, and respectable conduct, we have nothing to fear from a sea war, even tho' we should stand single and alone against the whole house of Bourbon united against us.

The WORLD, Oct. 30.

By the EARL of CHESTERFIELD.

**C**IVILITY and Good-breeding are generally thought, and often used, as synonymous terms, but are by no means so.

Good-breeding necessarily implies Civility; but Civility does not reciprocally imply Good-breeding. The former has its intrinsic weight and value, which the latter always adorns, and often doubles by its workmanship.

To sacrifice one's own self-love to other people's, is a short, but I believe, a true definition of Civility: To do it with ease, propriety and grace, is Good-breeding. The one is the result of good-nature; the other of good sense, joined to experience, observation, and attention.

A ploughman will be civil, if he is good-natured, but cannot be well-bred. A courtier will be well-bred, tho' perhaps without good-nature, if he have but good sense.

Flattery is the disgrace of Good-breeding, as brutality often is of truth and sincerity. Good-breeding is the middle point between those two odious extremes. Ceremony is the superstition of Good-breeding, as well as of religion; but yet, being an outwork to both, should not be absolutely demolished. It is always, to a certain degree, to be complied with, tho' despised by those who think, because admired and respected by those who do not.

The most perfect degree of Good-breeding, as I have already hinted, is only to be acquired by great knowledge of the world, and keeping the best company.

It is not the object of mere speculation, and cannot be exactly defined, as it consists in a fitness, a propriety of words, actions, and even looks, adapted to the infinite variety and combinations of persons, places, and things. It is a mode, not a substance. For what is Good-breeding at St. James's, would pass for soppory or banter in a remote village; and the homespun Civility of that village, would be considered as brutality at court.

A cloystered pedant may form true notions of Civility; but if amidst the cobwebs of his cell he pretends to spin a speculative system of Good-breeding, he will not be less absurd than his predecessor, who judiciously undertook to instruct Hannibal in the art of war. The most ridiculous and most awkward of men are, therefore, the speculatively well-bred monks of all religions and all professions.

Good-breeding, like charity, not only covers a multitude of faults, but, to a certain degree, supplies the want of some virtues. In the common intercourse of life, it acts good-nature, and often does what good-nature will not always do; it keeps both wits and fools within those bounds of decency, which the former are too apt to transgress, and which the latter never know.

Courts are unquestionably the seats of Good-breeding; and must necessarily be so; otherwise they would be the seats of violence and desolation. There all the passions are in their highest state of fermentation. All pursue what but few can obtain, and many seek what but one can enjoy. Good-breeding alone restrains their excesses. There, if enemies did not



not embrace, they would stab. There, smiles are often put on to conceal tears. There, mutual services are professed, while mutual injuries are intended; and there, the guile of the serpent stimulates the gentleness of the dove: All this, it is true, at the expence of sincerity; but, upon the whole, to the advantage of social intercourse in general.

I would not be misapprehended, and supposed to recommend Good-breeding, thus prophaned and prostituted to the purposes of guilt and perfidy; but I think I may justly infer from it, to what a degree the accomplishment of Good-breeding must adorn and inforce virtue and truth, when it can thus soften the outrages and deformity of vice and falsehood.

I am sorry to be obliged to confess, that my native country is not perhaps the seat of the most perfect Good-breeding, tho' I really believe that it yields to none in hearty and sincere Civility, as far as Civility is (and to a certain degree it is) an inferior moral duty of doing as one would be done by. If France exceeds us in that particular, the incomparable author of *L'Esprit des Loix* accounts for it very impartially, and I believe very truly. "If my countrymen, says he, are the best bred people in the world, it is only because they are the vainest." It is certain, that their Good-breeding and attentions, by flattering the vanity and self-love of others, repay their own with interest. It is a general commerce, usefully carried on by a barter of attentions, and often without one grain of solid merit, by way of medium, to make up the balance.

It were to be wished, that Good-breeding were in general thought a more essential part of the education of our youth, especially of distinction, than at present it seems to be. It might even be substituted in the room of some academical studies, that take up a great deal of time, to very little purpose; or at least, it might usefully share some of those many hours, that are so frequently employed upon a coach-box, or in stables. Surely, those who by their rank and fortune are called to adorn courts, ought at least not to disgrace them by their manners.

But I observe with concern, that it is the fashion for our youth of both sexes to brand Good-breeding with the name of ceremony and formality. As such, they ridicule and explode it, and adopt in its stead, an offensive carelessness and inattention, to the diminution, I will venture to say, even of their own pleasures, if they know what true pleasures are.

November, 1755.

Love and friendship necessarily produce, and justly authorize familiarity; but then Good-breeding must mark out its bounds, and say, thus far shalt thou go, and no farther: For I have known many a passion and many a friendship, degraded, weakened, and at last (if I may use the expression) wholly flattered away, by an unguarded and illiberal familiarity. Nor is Good-breeding less the ornament and cement of common social life: It connects, it endears, and at the same time that it indulges the just liberty, restrains that indecent licentiousness of conversation, which alienates and provokes. Great talents make a man famous, great merit makes him respected, and great learning makes him esteemed; but Good-breeding alone can make him be loved.

I recommend it in a more particular manner to my country women, as the greatest ornament to such of them as have beauty, and the safest refuge for those who have not. It facilitates the victories, decorates the triumphs, and secures the conquests of beauty; or in some degree atones for the want of it. It almost deifies a fine woman, and procures respect at least to those, who have not charms enough to be admired.

Upon the whole, tho' Good-breeding cannot, strictly speaking, be called a virtue, yet it is productive of so many good effects, that in my opinion, it may justly be reckoned more than a mere accomplishment.

From the CRAFTSMAN, Nov. 1,  
MEN who employ their time in learned speculation, pass their lives among shadows; they neglect what is real and substantial, and pursue what is fleeting and imaginary. They become the dupes of their own understanding, and vainly imagine themselves capable of conducting the most extended operations, at the same time, that they are unfit to manage the most trifling transaction. They are busy in drawing pictures of perfection, which human nature can never resemble; and establishing rules of action, too refined to be reduced to practice. Thus, while they prescribe more than we are able to digest, their precepts become useless, and themselves grow ridiculous. Many of strong natural understanding, often pervert and ruin their talents, by investigating fruitless and chimerical knowledge; by endeavouring to attain more than they are allowed to know, they overlook what they may acquire with ease. The pride of being renowned for intellectual superiority, often entices us from the strait paths of reason,

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till we are wildered in error, and unable to extricate ourselves from the labyrinth, into which our own vanity has involved us. Lost in the implicated maze, we fancy that every turning leads to an opening; and tho' our expectations are often deceived, yet the flattering prospect appears so near to view, that it encourages our pursuit.

As we proceed, perplexities encrease, intricacies grow more entangled; yet as a punishment for our presumption, insuperable difficulties only serve to inflame our eagerness. We grow fond of delusion, and propose impossibilities. All are ambitious to be deemed men of sense: If they can acquire the name, they are content, and take no pains to sustain the character it imports. There is not a term within the whole compass of language, more variously applied than the word Sense. It is something we all talk of, all pretend to, yet what it implies, few of us can determine with precision.

Each man imagines it to consist in a distinguished excellence, in that particular science or study, which has more immediately engaged his own attention. Thus the pedantick bookworm, thinks that eminent skill in scholastick learning, is sufficient to denote a man of sense. Tho' mere classical scholars are for the most part, a sort of learned ignorants. The different species of literati, such as philosophers, historians, and poets, all presume that the treasure of sense, is confined within the circle of their favourite study. On the other hand, the plodding mechanick, who despises learning, thinks that the knowledge of tare and trett, is the criterion of sense. The courtly parasite flatters himself, that a polite carriage, and obsequious grimace, is an indication of sense. (*see p. 529.*)

If I attempted to give a general description of a man of sense, I should represent him as one blest with a clear conception and solid judgment, improved by education and converse with mankind. This makes a necessary distinction between the man of sense, and the man of common sense. The latter is a phrase grown very familiar in our language, and seems to signify one who is endowed with good natural talents, unassisted by education and knowledge of the world: Which are the only means capable to extend and enlarge our ideas, and advance us to the rank of men of sense.

Some blend the theory and practice together; and will allow no one to be a man of sense, unless he is a man of conduct. But they argue with absurdity, for conduct is no part of sense; but is

rather that peculiar constancy and fortitude of mind, which enables us to follow with steady perseverance, those rules of action, which our sense dictates to us, as most eligible and necessary for our pursuit. We see men of excellent wit and understanding, who are qualified to negotiate the business of a nation; and whose abilities and integrity do honour to their publick station, who are shamefully weak and imprudent, in the management of their private concerns. They can penetrate into the deepest concerted schemes of human invention, and can counteract the most refined politicians; but they cannot resist the invitation, nor baffle the arts of errant sharpers and gamblers, who spoil them of their fortunes, and impoverish their families. They are proof against the intoxication of applause, and the adulation of sycophants; but they cannot withstand the allurements of a mistress, yet their foibles do not arise from any defect in their understanding. For they know that they are wrong: But borne away by their passions, they err against conviction. They are wise in speculation, but weak in practice. They are men of sense, but not men of conduct. But it is far better to act right, than to judge right. And the example of one prudent good man, is more effectual than the precepts of a thousand philosophers. How many men of sense are bad husbands, bad fathers, bad masters, bad friends, and disagreeable companions? Their acquired knowledge gives them a superiority, which only serves to swell their pride, and inflame their passions; elated with a consciousness of intellectual excellence, they are above submitting to the drudgery of discretion.

Speculative learning is of no farther use than to form us for action. The scene of life is short, and full of business; and we have nothing to waste in argument and sophistry. All the systems of philosophy, all the cavilings of the schools, are idle and superfluous; they croud the head, but do not mend the heart. The morality that is practicable, is taught in a few pages. All the rest is a mere parade of words—the toys of learned dexterity.

Let us leave these philosophical sagas to dispute about the definition of virtue. Let us endeavour to do what is virtuous. Let us model our lives conformable to the dictates of natural reason, which heaven has implanted in every breast, to discern right from wrong. This is a short lesson, which every capacity can comprehend, and every memory retain. Thus



the only one that is useful, but this we are fatally taught to despise, by the ruling prevalence of pride and passion. And as we advance in acquired accomplishments, these too often predominate in proportion. If we have pride, let us be proud of our actions: If we have passions, let virtue be their object.

*From the INSPECTOR.*

**I**N the year 1717, there lived at Brumpton, a woman, whose profession was the taking off their parents hands, the children of an unauthorized passion. Her name was Sarah Welland. There was in that time no Foundling-hospital.

The people of intrigue knew the name of this person familiarly. As her profits were considerable, she could at any time silence the clamours of a parish officer, and she neglected scandal. Her custom was to receive the devoted infant from a third person without asking any questions. She took with it a certain price for the maintenance and care of it for life; and neither the parents nor the parish were any more to hear of it. What must be their hearts who could deliver up their children to this certain destruction! The exposing infants among the old Romans, against which we so much exclaim, was less criminal. The child there might escape; but in this case the very bargain sold its blood. Parents who themselves felt no compassion or humanity, could not suppose there would be either in a stranger; and as the whole price was paid at once, the sooner the infant perished the greater was the profit! It were happy if there were at the present time no murderers of this stamp; for there will never want unnatural parents. The late miserable son of the earl of Rivers \* but one instance among thousands, that when a person is deprived of the common benefits of society, and devoted to everlasting shame by the particular circumstances of his birth, his parents are implacable enemies.

One child that entered the bloody walls Welland, escaped; for herself died at evening. The smiling innocence of the little victim pleaded even with those who had perhaps before been the instruments of her barbarity; they had no interest in its death, and they carried it to those who had at that time the care of the poor. The deserted infant was taken from house to house; and begging supported it, till there should be a vestry. The careful overseer postponed a fortnight that which should have come on the following. The parish might have a

chance to be freed from the incumbrance; but this little wretch was to live. The nameless infant had escaped the only hands from which it could fail to meet compassion: Its throat bled with a wound inflicted by the hand of its father; but not mortal. All were charmed with it, and all struck with commiseration. Those who had not fortunes, declared, that were they rich they would adopt it; but such as had the power found the inclination less fervent. Even they however contributed their shillings. The vestry met at length, and the child was living. The officers took it into their care; and the world heard no more of it. Pity is a short-lived virtue: The incident was soon forgot; and if any thought upon the infant, probably they supposed it devoted to another destruction.

Nine years after this a Frazer of humanity and honour, saw a boy naked upon one of the barrenest of his mountains. He was sitting: His eyes were swimming in sorrow, tho' no tear had fallen from them. They were turned up to heaven with resignation, but with almost a spirit of upbraiding; and in his hand was a root of grass, his food.

The master of the place, touched with compassion, ordered him to his house: He put him on the habit of the Highlands, employed him in his service, and he was called a Frazer. He was asked how he came thither, and how he became so miserable; but could make little answer: He knew nothing of father or mother, of friend, or place of birth. His first remembrance was, of an ancient woman with whom he had lived in a cabin: Her death had sent him from one to another of the Highlanders; and at last the loss of his only remaining friend had left him perfectly destitute. His master found in the boy as he grew up, sense and spirit, and the most perfect gratitude. He took him from the meanest services, and had him near his person. Few saw him; but all who did, said they perceived in him something very singular. His behaviour was modest; but his words were full of understanding. He had been near twenty years in the service of this father (more than master) when the last rebellion broke out in Scotland: His master took the wrong side; and there was no question of this Frazer following. He was in the two actions that were successful; and had so distinguished himself in both, that he was marked for particular favour. In the last his hand was not less active; but he fought against the duke of Cumberland. A single arm could not command success

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\* The unfortunate Richard Savage, Esq; son of the late Mrs. Brett (once countess of Mar-  
field) and that nobleman.



in opposition to so much conduct, joined with so much resolution. He fled among the routed Highlanders, and in an hour was in a place of safety; a retreat, where neither friend could be likely to find, nor enemy to reach him, where he could neither be forced nor betrayed. In this place, as he was leaning upon his sword, and resting against a tree, he saw two persons enter hastily; the one an old man flying, the other a young one in pursuit of him. What astonished the warrior was, that they appeared both of the victorious party. He stood a moment, expecting they would fall together upon him; but they regarded none except each other. The old man finding his feet would not give him security, turned upon the pursuer, and put himself in a posture of defence. Frazer was too much a hero to look upon an unequal encounter. As the old man was on the brink of destruction, he fell in between. I know nothing of your quarrel, said he, to the younger, but let me dispute it in his place. He is not a match for your youth and vigour. No more words passed: The old man stood aside; and his champion conquered.

The person whom he had saved made him all possible acknowledgments. He told him, that he would return the obligation, by preserving him. He proposed taking him back in the evening, and changing his dress; and promised to adopt him for his son. He concluded with extolling his gallantry in the highest terms, and with observing, it was a pity a person of so much honour should be a rebel. Frazer answered him thus: The Scots do not fight against their king because they are disloyal, but because they are commanded by those they serve. Their lords have a right to their duty; and they are taught from infants to believe, that their first virtue is obedience there. — He paused and wiped away a tear, and then continued — none had so much right to that compliance as mine; Nor could I have accepted of your proposed friendship, but that I saw him fall. Now I am free. And if you will receive a friendless orphan into your protection, I will be as faithful to you as I have been to him.

The person he had preserved was moved extremely with his speech: There was something in the manner more than the words that charmed him; he kissed him, took him back with him, changed his habit, and brought him to England, where his interest obtained him a free pardon. Frazer lived with this man of honour as a son; the family consisted of

themselves and a daughter, a lady of forty-seven, not more distinguished by her amiable temper, than by an air of melancholy, which never forsook her countenance. The father told her often the story of his rescue. The wretch said he, who dishonoured you, sought my life for the resentment I had shewn against his barbarity: What I have said continued he to Frazer, must reach no other ear, but you are as a son: This is the cause of that lady's melancholy; she was deluded under an engagement of marriage; she had a child, whom the abandoned creature caused to be destroyed, and he would have now added my murder to his son's, had not you prevented, because 28 years since I sought to bring him to justice. How long revenge will live in bad men's minds!

As they spoke together upon the subject, they compassionated the infant. Frazer was strangely moved with the recital. Perhaps, said he, if my memory would reach to my infant years, some such a fate was mine. He repeated on this occasion, the strange obscurity of his birth; and shewed a scar upon his throat which he added, some inhuman hand had given before the time of his earliest memory.

They left him without ceremony, and they returned in a moment. When the old man spoke thus: Hear pleasing and unpleasing things together: The person from whose sword you saved me, was your father: There is your mother kneel to her for a blessing.

I am permitted to relate the story of those most nearly concerned, the names being concealed. What a catastrophe to tragedy? One can hardly avoid looking upon the righteous parricide, as the pointment of Divine Providence.

From the CONNOISSEUR, N° 92.

**D**RINKING is one of those popular vices, which most people reckon among their venial failings, and it is thought no great blot on a man's character, to say he takes his glass rather freely. But as those vices are most dangerous and likely to prevail, which if approved, are at least excused by the people, I have been tempted to examine whether Drinking really deserves the quarter it receives from the generality of mankind: And I must own, that a strict attention to the principal motives that induce men to become hard-drinkers, as well as to the consequences which excesses produce, I am at a loss to count for the received maxim, that "good wine there is truth;" and that



no more expect happiness in a full bowl, than chastity in the bar of a tavern.

The incentives to this practice are some of them very shocking, and some very ridiculous, as will perhaps appear from the following characters. Poor Heartly was blest with every noble qualification of the head and heart, and bade fair for the love and admiration of the world, but was unfortunately bound in a very large sum for a friend, who disappeared, and left him to the mercy of the law. The distresses, thus brought upon him by the treachery of another, threw him into the deepest despair, and he had at last recourse to drinking, to benumb (if possible) the very sense of reflection. He is miserable when sober, and when drunk stupified and muddled: His misfortunes have robbed him of all the joys of life, and he is now endeavouring wilfully to put an end to them by a slow death.

Tom Buck, from the first day that he was put into breeches, was always accounted a boy of spirit: And before he reached the top of Westminster school, knew the names and faces of the most noted girls upon town, tossed off his claret with a smack, and had a long tick at the tavern. When he went to Oxford, he espoused the Tory party, because they drank deepest; and he has for some years been accounted a four-bottle man. He drank for fame, and has so well established his character, that he was never known to send a man from his chambers sober, but generally laid his whole company under the table. Since his leaving the university, nobody ever acquired more reputation by electioneering; for he can see out the stoutest freeholder in England: He has, indeed, swallowed many a tun in the service of his country, and is now a sounder patriot by two bottles than any man in the county.

Poor Wou'd-be became a debauchée thro' mere bashfulness, and a foolish sort of modesty, that has made many a man drunk in spite of his teeth. He contracted an acquaintance with a set of hard drinkers, and tho' he would as soon chuse to swallow a dose of physick, has not courage to refuse his bumper. He is drunk every night, and always sick to death the next morning, when he constantly resolves, to drink nothing stronger than small beer for the future; but at night the poor fellow gets drunk again thro' downright modesty. Thus Wou'd-be suffers himself to be prest into the service; and since he has commenced a jolly fellow, is become one of the most miserable wretches upon earth.

Honest Ned Brimmer is at present the

most dismal object that ever sell a sacrifice to liquor. It was unluckily his first ambition to promote what is usually called Good Fellowship: In this undertaking he has in a very few years entirely ruined his constitution, and now stalks up and down in so piteous a condition, as might inspire his companions with more melancholy reflections than an empty bottle. He has quite lost all appetite; and he is now obliged to keep up a weak artificial heat in his body, by the same means that destroyed the natural warmth of his constitution. Rum, brandy, and usquebaugh, are his diet-drinks, and he may perhaps linger a few months, before he falls a martyr to Good Fellowship.

Having thus taken a short view of the unhappy motives, that induce men to become hard-drinkers, few perhaps will think such reasons any recommendation to drunkenness: Nor can I imagine they will grow more fond of it, by observing what strange creatures they are during their intoxication. Shakespeare calls it "putting a devil into their mouths to steal away their brains;" and indeed a cup too much turns a man the wrong side out; and wine, at the same time it takes away the power of standing from the legs, deprives the mind of all sense and reflection. It is whimsical enough to consider the different effects, which wine produces on different tempers. Sometimes, like love, it makes a fool sensible, and a wise man an ass; and seems to imbibe a new quality from every different body, as water takes a tincture from the ground it runs through.

Horace has with great pleasantry recapitulated the various effects of wine. One man grows maudlin and weeps; another becomes merry and facetious; a third quarrels, throws a bottle at his companion's head, and could run his dearest friend thro' the body; a fourth is mad for a girl, and falls in love with a street-walker, or an old woman roasting chestnuts; while to a fifth, the liquor serves as an opiate, and lulls him to sleep. Shakespeare has also shewn this variety of characters with great humour. Cassio cries, "let's to business," and immediately begins to hiccup out his prayers, and belches out his hopes of salvation: Justice Silence, who does not speak a word while he is sober, has no sooner swallowed the rousing cup, than he roars out a catch, and grows the noisiest man in the company. It is reported to have been one of the most exquisite entertainments to the choice spirits in the beginning of this century, to get



get Addison and Steele together in company for the evening. Steele entertained them till he was tipsy; when the same wine that stupified him, only served to elevate Addison, who took up the ball just as Steele dropt it, and kept it up for the rest of the evening. They who have never been present at a scene of this kind, may see the whole group of drunken characters, displayed at one view with infinite humour, in Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation*.

Thus excess of drinking verifies all the transformations recorded in the fable of Circe's cup; and perhaps the true reason why Bacchus is always painted with horns, is to intimate that wine turns men into beasts. Indeed, if none were to indulge themselves in drinking, except those who, like Steele and Addison, could be witty and agreeable in their cups, the number of hard-drinkers would be very happily diminished. Most men have so little right to plead an excuse of this sort in vindication of their drunkenness, that wine either makes them very rude, very stupid, or very mad. It is a vulgar error to suppose, that liquor only shews ill qualities, since it also frequently creates them; and engenders notions in the mind quite foreign to its natural disposition, which are the mere effects of wine, and break out, like blotches and carbuncles on the face. The disgusting appearance, which most people make when they are drunk, was what induced the Spartans to intoxicate their slaves, and shew them to their children, in order to deter them from so odious a vice: In like manner let the choice spirit, who is often seen hanging his head over the pot, or snoring in an armed-chair in a tavern, reflect what a shocking figure he must have made, when he sees the drunken beggar sleeping on a bulk, or rolling in the kennel.

Nothing is more shocking, than to see a man of sense thus destroying his parts and constitution. It not only makes a terrible innovation in his whole frame and intellects; but also robs him of the society of those like himself, with whom he should associate, and reduces him to the level of a set of wretches; since all may be admitted to his company and conversation, who are able to toss off a bumper.

These considerations are sufficient to convince us of the evils which result from hard-drinking: But it will shock us still more, if we reflect how much it will influence our life and conduct. Whoever is engaged in a profession will never apply to it with success, while he sticks so

close to his bottle; and the tradesman, who endeavours to make business and pleasure compatible, will never be able to make both ends meet. Thus whether health, fame, or interest, is regarded, drunkenness should be avoided; and we may say with Cassio, "Every inordinate cup is unlest, and the ingredient is a devil."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is said of the great Mr. Lock, that he was much afflicted with the palpitation of the heart. You will greatly oblige your constant customer, and, if I am not much mistaken, the publick, if thro' the channel of your Magazine, a correspondent can be relieved from that disorder, which greatly disturbs his rest. It is the consequence of a tedious fit of the stone in the kidneys, which he has happily got rid of. If any of your readers have experienced the like case, and have been relieved, I apply to them for a cure, and not to p——s, who have no feeling but in the palm of the hand.

Oct. 14, 1755.

Yours, &c.

L. M.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

LORD Bolingbroke has in his writings laid it down as an undoubted certainty, that the moral attributes of the Deity and a righteous Providence can by no means be proved from the phenomena, i. e. the works of creation; nor be established upon the principles of natural theology. If this really be the case, the very existence of religious obligations is utterly at an end. The moral character of the deity is the immediate foundation of our duty to him and our hopes from him. An intelligent agent, possessed of an eternal, immutable existence, of almighty power and of infinite knowledge, might be an object of speculation, which would naturally end in distrust and horror: But perfect rectitude, equity and goodness are considered as practical principles, which so determine his views and direct the measures of his conduct toward other beings, as to be the objects of reverence, esteem, love, trust and a desire of imitation. This shews of how great moment, and how worthy of attention the consideration of God's moral attributes is.

Mr.



Mr. Abernethy's two volumes of sermons on the being and attributes of God are known, I presume, to all your learned readers; but for the information of others, who may be apt to be led away into pernicious errors by the meer authority of great names, and the force of positive assertions delivered with a dictatorial air, I must beg the favour of you in your Magazine to permit me to assure the world, that Mr. Abernethy's sermons were printed in Ireland, and reprinted in England some years before lord Bolingbroke's writings appeared; and that the moral attributes of the Deity are therein established unanswerably upon the principles of natural theology merely; and that soundness and perspicuity of reasoning, justness of thought, propriety and elegance of language are the proper characters of this admirable performance; which providentially made its appearance to arm men's minds against pernicious notions concerning the moral perfections of the deity and his providence; and is a seasonable and efficacious antidote against the poison of lord Bolingbroke's writings on these subjects.

I am, Sir, &c.

A. B. C. D.

From M A N, N° 40.

WHEN we consider God as God, we immediately perceive that he is exalted so infinitely above us, that we are comparatively as nothing before him. When we reflect upon the infinite majesty, glory, and power of God, in comparison with our own unworthiness, we find, indeed, sufficient reason for astonishment, adoration, and awe: But God appears as being too highly exalted for us to presume to look up to him; and we too little, and contemptible, for him to deign to take notice of us. What room then can there be for love and confidence, where fear and awe have taken possession of the heart? Mere human reason would inform us, that to think of a familiarity with our creator is as absurd as for the meanest subject to expect to be adopted for a king. But Christianity intirely removes this obstacle. God has graciously condescended to let himself down to us, and as raised us up to him, by sending his Son to take our nature upon him; and thus there subsists a kind of equality between God and us; inasmuch as it is now no criminal boldness, but our duty, to offer him our sincerest love. For God in the least debased by honouring his creatures in this divine manner of reciprocal love, while we cannot as Christians avoid reposing the most intire trust and confidence in him.

The Heathens, whilst they represented their gods under the form of men, greatly disgraced their supposed divinity, by attributing to them all sorts of human follies and imperfections: But the Christian doctrine no way diminishes or impairs the glorious majesty of God, by representing him in a certain similitude to man, on which our union with him is grounded, as of a similar to a similar. The love of God comprehends the substance of our duty to him; and consequently, as Christians, we embrace a doctrine exactly proportioned, and exquisitely suited to our nature, whilst our love and confidence in him, and the obedience we owe him, arise from principles perfectly corresponding with the nature of the human heart.

The practical part of Christianity is as exactly suited to our nature as the doctrinal. When our Saviour was asked which was the greatest commandment, he answered, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God;" and the second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself:" Thus expressly declaring, that self-love, the love of man, and the love of God, constitute the sum of Christianity; which, therefore, requires no service contrary to the innate love we have of ourselves.

Whoever attentively considers the nature of the human heart, will find that self-love is the motive of all our actions; consequently any religion that contradicts this principle, so firmly established in us, must be unnatural. "No man ever hated his own flesh." A Christian is not obliged to forego his own real advantage for the sake of his religion, or the service of his God; let him but consult the dictates of self-love, and his own internal affections, and he will properly serve and honour his maker. Christianity, therefore, is so adapted to the nature of the human heart, as to require nothing more than what mere self-love, properly directed, would lead us to wish for. Christianity exercises no despotic power over the reason or affections of man; but holds him in by his own reins; governs him by his own passions; and gently conducts him, by his own self-love, to the paths of happiness.

The suitableness of the Christian religion to our nature again appears from its prohibiting every thing inhuman and pernicious to man. All the noxious vices are most expressly forbidden. A Christian must be no drunkard, envyer, murderer, adulterer, revenger, quarreller, or hater of mankind; he must not be angry, or, at least, not suffer the sun to go down upon his wrath. If all men were practically Christians, this world would become



come a kind of paradise ; we might indeed be sick, or otherwise unhappy, but no man would be able to say he was injured or wilfully hurt by another. Other religions have been propagated by the sword, and have enjoined inhuman persecutions to support them. The single consideration of the endearing humanity, and extensive benevolence of the Christian religion, manifests its superior excellency and divine original.

Again, the Christian religion shews its suitability to our nature by repeating, confirming, improving, and, at the same time, enabling us to observe the law of nature. Our Maker originally impressed this law upon our hearts, and so essentially adapted it to us, that without it we cannot be men. The sum of this law is comprehended in a short precept : "Render thyself more perfect," or "seek thy own happiness." Our wills constantly operate according to this law of our nature. Even when we commit crimes, we commit them from an enormous supposition, that they will render us more perfect or more happy. Christianity, instead of contradicting or disannulling this universal law of nature, impresses it on us again, and supplies the deficiencies thereof, occasioned by the corruption of our nature. And hence likewise it manifestly appears that Christianity is perfectly suited to man.

This farther appears from the manner in which those who have lost the image of God, debased their natures, and sunk into vice, are restored, recovered, and again become men. The several steps of that thorough change, which must necessarily take place in us when we really become Christians, succeed one another in a manner perfectly suited to our intellectual faculties. We cannot desire a thing before we know it, and God has made known to the world that salvation is brought to all mankind by Christ. Revelation enlightens and informs the human understanding to influence the will, which cannot act till directed by animating knowledge : And this holds not only in general, or of particular nations, but of every single person before he can become a Christian. We must all have a lively knowledge of what the Christian religion is, before we can determine to embrace it.

*Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 486.*

FROM the time that the company was confined by the king's proclamation to meet at the house of Sir Thomas Smith, very few of the members attended, so

that it became in some measure contemptible, but was not absolutely dissolved until the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for from the circumstances of the company here at home, we may judge that their governor abroad had no great authority among the people, the consequence of which was faction, division, and confusion in the colony, by which Opechanchanough, who was not killed, as was supposed, but had retired, was encouraged to gather his people together, and to fall again upon the out settlers, of whom a great many were cruelly massacred. These misfortunes furnished our ministers with a specious pretence for taking the government of the colony into the hands of the crown, that is to say, their own, and accordingly in 1625, the company was dissolved ; but whether it was by a *quo warranto*, or by the company's resigning their charter, the historians have not informed us ; for by either of these ways it might then have been easily done, as upon a new accession the people are always apt to be too complaisant to the crown, because all our grandees then expect to be sharers in the power or the favours they bestow upon the crown ; and that king began his reign with an apparent resolution to pursue vigorous measures, which always is, and always ought to be agreeable to the people of this island, who may be so easily hurt, and so effectually guard themselves from being hurt, by any of their neighbours.

But a good resolution is often rendered bad by the execution, which was the case with respect to the colony of Virginia. The form of government established there was very agreeable to the people, as it was much the same with what the company and the colony had chosen for themselves. The legislative power was to consist of a governor and 12 counsellors appointed by the crown, and an assembly consisting of two representatives chosen by each town or district, then erected into counties. They were likewise to be the supreme court for determining all causes civil and criminal, and all appeals from the county courts which were erected, or rather continued, for determining in the first instance all causes within their respective counties, and which are to this day held once a month in every county, except some of the frontier counties, where they are held but once a quarter.

This form of government, I say, was agreeable enough to the people, because they might have lived happily under it, and the quit rent of 2s. for every hundred acres, which was reserved to the crown, could neither be thought extra-



gant nor burdensome ; but all the good designed by this regulation, was rendered ineffectual by appointing Sir John Harvey governor, investing him with too much power, and supporting him against the repeated complaints of the colony ; for he seems to have been a man of a violent and rapacious temper, and to have made an oppressive use of every power he had, particularly that of granting lands not before granted ; for to every one who could make interest he granted large tracts of land, and in some of these grants he included lands already cleared and settled at the expence of the possessors, who had perhaps neglected to get grants of the lands they possessed, or to get them sufficiently described in the grants they had obtained, which produced two very great evils, for it made all the out-settlements be placed at a great distance from one another, and it raised great feuds and dissensions among the inhabitants. At last, finding himself so well supported at home, he grew so insolent, that there was no bearing him ; therefore, in 1639, the council and assembly joined in seizing him, and sending him prisoner to England, accompanied by two gentlemen, as the colony's agents, to make good their charge against him.

As this looked something like a rebellion, and might have proved a very dangerous precedent, the court did not think fit to give it any countenance, therefore, without formally hearing the complaint, they ordered Sir John to return immediately to his government ; but wisely sent, by the very next ships, an order for his being recalled, and succeeded by Sir William Berkely, a gentleman of a quite different temper, and possessed, as every governor ought to be, of a large estate in the colony he was to govern.

By the oppressions of Sir John Harvey, and the disputes he fomented, the colony was brought into such confusion, that the Indians under Opechancanough again took advantage of it, and falling suddenly upon the out-settlements, murdered no less than 500 men, women, and children, before a sufficient force could be got together to oppose them ; so that when Sir William Berkely arrived he found the people not only divided among themselves, but engaged in a cruel war with the Indians, and most of the frontier settlements laid waste or deserted. His first care therefore was, by voiding most of his predecessor's grants, to heal the divisions among the people, and then having got private information of the particular spot where Opechancanough was camped, near the head of James-river, he suddenly raised a large detachment of November, 1755.

horse, and marched with such dispatch that he surprized the Indians in their camp, and obtained a compleat victory, in which engagement Opechancanough was killed, or as some say, made prisoner, and soon after killed by one of the soldiers, in revenge for the many cruel murders he had been the cause of. After his death the many tribes he had brought under his dominion separated, each choosing a king of their own, and being thus disunited they all sued for peace, which was granted, and a formal treaty concluded. By this peace, and by Sir William's just and mild government, the people were rendered so happy, and the most distant settlements so secure, that numbers flocked over daily from England, to settle in that colony, infomuch that by the time the civil war broke out here, they were reckoned to have 15000 men able to carry arms, besides women and children, and had great plenty of all sorts of provisions.

During all the troubles in England they continued quiet, happy, and increasing both in riches and numbers of people in Virginia, and Sir William Berkely continued to exercise the government in the name of the king until the year 1651, when the parliament, or the commonwealth, as they called themselves, sent a squadron to reduce Virginia, against which Sir William prepared to defend himself, but a majority of the council and assembly declaring against him, he was forced to submit, and to surrender his government, on condition of a general pardon for himself and all the people in the colony ; which being readily granted, he retired and lived privately upon his estate in Virginia, till a little before the death of Oliver Cromwell, when Matthews, who was then governor under Cromwell, died, and no regulation having been made in case of any such accident, for appointing a new governor, the people applied to Sir William to take the government upon him, but as he was firm and resolute in his loyalty to the royal family, he boldly answered, That he disdained to exercise any office in the name of an usurper, therefore would not accept of the honour they did him, unless they would join with him in venturing their lives and fortunes for the king, which they as boldly agreed to ; whereupon he accepted the government, and presently proclaimed Charles II. in whose name he issued all his orders, having before had a commission sent him privately for that purpose.

Tho' this was an action in which there was more of courage than of wisdom, yet it confirms the old proverb, *audentes fortuna*



*fortuna juvat* ; for Cromwell died before the news of this defection reached England, and the confusion that ensued here prevented any attempt to reduce Virginia, so that Charles II. was near two years in the possession of the royal power there, before he got possession of it in England, whereby that colony gained great honour, as it was the last of the British dominions that submitted to the usurpation, and the first that threw it off.

As soon as king Charles was restored he sent a new commission to Sir William Berkely, with leave to come to England, and a power to appoint a deputy in his absence. Accordingly he came home, was most kindly as well as graciously received by the king, and in reward of his services was made one of the patentees of Carolina, which was all the reward the king could bestow, as his first minister had taken care to prevent as much as possible its being in the king's power to reward any of his old friends except himself, which was perhaps the reason why the king got rid of him as soon as he could.

Sir William returned in 1662 to his government of Virginia, and continued to do all he could to render the people happy and easy ; but the navigation act which was passed in 1660, and the act for confining the trade of our colonies to their mother country, which was passed in 1663, raised such discontents among the people of Virginia as Sir William could not pacify, tho' in reward for their loyalty an act had been passed in that very parliament which restored the king, for prohibiting the planting of tobacco in England or Ireland. As these discontents were very general, some of Cromwell's soldiers who had been transported, or had retired to Virginia, took from thence an occasion to form a plot amongst the servants and poor planters for murdering all the chief men in the colony, and to set up an independent government of their own ; but the plot was discovered by one of the accomplices, and four of the principal contrivers hanged.

These discontents were soon after increased by some murders now and then committed in the out-settlements by the Indians, which were imputed to the negligence of the government, tho' it was impossible to prevent such accidents, as the frontiers were now so far extended, and the plantations so remote from one another ; however, in the year 1674, the people began to assemble in a riotous manner, crying out for revenge against the Indians, and a regulation of their trade ; and at last Col. Nathaniel Bacon, a young gentleman of fortune and character in the

colony, put himself at their head, and demanded a commission from the governor, to march against the Indians. As this demand was made in a haughty and seditious manner, instead of granting it, the governor sent him positive orders to disperse his men, and to come in person to him, on pain of being declared a rebel. So unwilling this young gentleman seems to have been to come to an open rupture with the governor, that he obeyed this order ; for tho' he went attended by 40 of the men who had lifted under his banner, he could not suppose that these 40 would be able to protect him against the governor in the middle of James-town. On the other hand, the governor seems as unwilling to have come to an open rupture, for tho' he had him then in his power, and might legally have committed him to prison, as his accepting of the command offered him by a seditious mob, was in itself an act of rebellion ; yet he admitted him to his place at the council board ; but he there insisted so haughtily upon having a commission, that the governor found himself obliged to suspend him from his place at that board, whereupon he resolved to return to his seditious mob in the country, and set out with his followers for that purpose ; but the governor had him intercepted and brought back. Still the governor was so averse to any violent measures, that instead of confining him, he received him kindly, and restored him to his place at the council board, in hopes to be able to persuade him by fair means to desist from his demand. This lenity he made use of to steal away privately, and in a very little time returned, and surrounding the governor, council, and assembly, with 600 men in arms, in a menacing manner, demanded a commission as general of the forces of Virginia, which the governor was by the council and assembly prevailed with to grant.

Mr. Bacon having thus got himself placed at the head of the whole military force of the colony, marched off with his troops, designing, as supposed, to lead them against the Indians ; but before he had marched to any great distance, the governor very unadvisedly, tho' by the advice of the council and assembly, issued a proclamation of rebellion against Bacon and his followers, before he had provided any military force for his defence. Upon this the rebels marched back directly to James-town, and upon their approach the governor and his friends were forced to fly over to the other side of the bay, where the rebels looked on as an abdication, and Mr. Bacon not only compelled the



people to take an oath to him, but issued writs for calling an assembly. In the mean time the governor having got some troops raised, put them under the command of major Robert Beverley, and some skirmishes ensued, but luckily for the colony, before any great mischief was done, except the burning of Jamestown by the rebels, general Bacon died, and the rebels not being able to agree upon a new chief, as frequently happens in such cases, they all submitted upon condition of a general pardon. Tho' it was questioned whether the governor had a power to grant such a pardon, and tho' the next governor had an instruction to inquire into this rebellion, yet we do not find that any one ever suffered for it, except the two chief leaders under Bacon, and they were only declared incapable to bear any office in the colony for the future.

As soon as this rebellion was heard of in England, a regiment was embarked for Virginia, which arrived soon after the rebellion was suppressed, and kept on foot there for three years afterwards; and Sir William Berkely having returned to England died there in 1678.

Having thus given a pretty full account of the settlement and establishment of our first colony in America, we must be more brief in the future part of our history, and shall now add only some of the most remarkable affairs that happened under some of the subsequent governors of Virginia.

The lord Colepeper, the next governor, having orders to disband the regiment, before he did so, he took care to possess himself of a great number of light pieces of eight, and then by proclamation raised the current value of them to six shillings, by which he cheated the poor soldiers, and those who had trusted them, of near one half of what was due to them; for as soon as he had paid them off, left his own fees and perquisites should be paid in the same coin, he again reduced the current value of pieces of eight. And in his time likewise he obtained a royal order, that all appeals from inferior courts should be determined by the governor and council, instead of being determined, as before, by the governor, council, and assembly; which he did with a view the more easily to establish a grant he had obtained of what was called the northern neck, and which from him has descended to, and is now in possession of the lord Fairfax.

The next governor, lord Howard of Effingham, set himself up as lord high chancellor, and assumed the sole power of hearing and determining all causes in equity. And in 1698, under the government of Francis Nicholson, Esq; the seat

of government was removed from Jamestown to Middle-plantation, as it was then called, but by him the name of Williamsburgh was given to it, in compliment to king William, which name it still retains; since which nothing very extraordinary has, till the present war, happened to this colony, except that of its being very much extended and improved; especially under Col. Alexander Spotswood, who was a long time lieutenant governor under the late earl of Orkney, and seems, by all accounts, to have been one of the best governors they ever had; therefore we shall only add a short description of the country now properly called Virginia.

#### Question in NAVIGATION.

**C**OASTING along the shore I saw two capes of land; the first did (by the compass) bear N. the second W. N. W. then I stood away N. W. by N. nine minutes, until the first bore from me E. by S. and the second S. by E. the bearing and distance is required.

#### A GEOMETRICAL Question.

**G**IVEN the diameter of a circle 400 inches, and supposing it extended beyond the circumference 150 inches, from the extremity of which let a tangent be drawn to the said circle, I demand the diameter of a circle inscribed betwixt the said two right lines, and the circle's periphery.

VULPES.

#### A Monumental Inscription on Mr. JOHN RIDER, Apothecary.

Hic denuo quiescit  
Joannis Rider quicquid mortale fuit.  
Prosapia ingenua oriundus  
E Civitatem Glocestriam ortu collustravit.  
Per octo ad minus lustra medendi artem  
Excoluit.

Scientiam magis naturæ quam libris  
Acceptam retulit:

Nemo magis fortunæ tulit sævitiam,  
Nemo magis spernit.

F Quem enim ista per vitæ occasum persecuta est,  
Persecuta est post mortem:

Cui porro vivo negavit necessaria,  
Eidem mortuo negavit, cheu! sepulchrum.

Quamvis hac injuria viator calescas  
Compesce precor lachrymas.

Prosperâ gaudente aurâ  
Nemo ægrotis utilior

Pauperibus benevolentior, morientibus charior.  
Parentibus erat revera filius,

G Liberis parens;  
Amicis decus;

Inimicis præsidium;  
Ægrotis solatium;

Morti hostis;  
Deo amicus.



A new Ballad : Calculated for the present Year. By Mr. LOCKMAN.

Once Lucifer after a grand debate, With the chiefs of his footy  
band, The best scheme he cou'd find to bamboozle mankind Was  
this, as we understand : To feed up, fun up, he, he, he, he,  
Silly mortals with fancied bags ; With a ten thousand pound  
prize throws dust in their eyes, So brings them to tatters and  
rags. Tol de rol, &c.

2.  
What gave the grim monarch this notable  
hint,  
As infernal annals reveal,  
Was a glance at the goddess who most fa-  
vours noddies,  
Or rather a glance at her wheel,  
Which feeds up, funs up, he, he, he, he,  
Silly mortals with fancied bags ;  
With a ten thousand pound prize throws  
dust in their eyes,  
So brings them to tatters and rags.  
Tol de rol, &c.

3.  
Old Satan beg'd Fortune to lend him her  
wheel,  
She courtsey'd and instant obey'd :  
Then a second round whirl being made with  
a twirl,  
Both wheels in a tempest convey'd  
To earth, there funn'd up, he, he, he, he,  
Silly mortals with fancied bags ;  
With a ten thousand pound prize throws  
dust in their eyes,  
So brings them to tatters and rags.  
Tol de rol, &c.



4.  
 By the rule of cross-purposes these magic  
 wheels,  
 These wheels which like loadstones draw,  
 Befriend chiefly great wretches who wallow  
 in riches ;  
 The poor get scarce even a straw,  
 But are fed up, funn'd up, he, he, he, he,  
 Silly mortals, with fancied bags ;  
 With a ten thousand pound prize throws dust  
 in their eyes,  
 So brings them to tatters and rags.  
 Tol de rol, &c.

5.  
 Like a creature in want who walks in his sleep,  
 And climbs to the ridge of a house,  
 There sees his coach wait, when to ride in  
 state  
 He steps forward, but down he comes  
 soufe ;  
 'Tis thus we were funn'd up, he, he, he, he,  
 Silly mortals, with fancied bags ;  
 A ten thousand pound prize throws dust in  
 our eyes,  
 And so much for lotteries and rags.  
 Tol de rol, &c.

## YORK MINUET.





Mr. Crashaw's HYMN to the Name of JESUS  
paraphrased.

**A**WAKE my soul! thy sacred ardour  
bring,  
Thy Saviour's name with joy exulting sing;  
While for unusual flight I take my aim  
Awake my lute, proud of the glorious theme!  
Let each harmonious string pure cadence  
frame, [name.  
Tremble with joy, and speak the mighty  
Assist me every gentle pleasing sound,  
Which studious art or nature ever found,  
Assist me, you that in the rural strain  
Echo your plaintive numbers thro' the }  
plain, [swain!  
Delight the groves and charm the guiltless }  
You that with vocal musick please the ear,  
Your choice and most melodious strains pre-  
pare;  
You that the fiercest rage and grief controul,  
And overwhelm with melting notes the soul:  
The springs which move our inmost thoughts  
you know, [flow.  
While from your lips torrents of pleasure  
Let all that nature graceful calls or sweet  
With ardour in the glorious concert meet;  
Ye purling streams attend, and falling floods,  
Yesighing winds, ye softly whisp'ring woods;  
Let every bird of every tuneful throat  
In concert join his free ungovern'd note;  
While hills and vallies catch the sacred strain,  
And fervent echos the blest sound retain.  
With Jesus we begin, his charming name,  
His merit, virtues, yield an endless theme;  
The spacious universe shall hear the song,  
And every cadence artfully prolong.

The brightest sun crown'd with fresh  
beams appears,  
New smiles already pregnant nature wears;  
Her aspect blooming and her looks are gay,  
And every object darts a brighter ray.  
What pleasure thrills at thy transporting name  
Whose accents to the ransom'd world proclaim  
Salvation and immeasurable grace,  
Peace and good-will to all the human race,  
A purchas'd heav'n and open paradise,  
Unbounded joys and never ending bliss.  
O height! O depth! O vast stupendous love;  
Can man, lost man, for this ungrateful prove?  
Jesus the Saviour! what rebellious knee  
Would not a ready homage pay to thee.  
Thy noble votaries of old were slain,  
As number'd in the martyrs glorious train,  
Enroll'd in records of immortal fame,  
Wore on their breasts inscrib'd thy mighty  
name.  
By this with sacred fortitude inspir'd,  
With heavenly zeal and noble transport fir'd,  
They ran intrepid on the pointed spear,  
For death did in no hideous shape appear;  
The fatal block and agonizing flame  
As often try'd, as often prov'd the same:  
With open arms they met the joyful guest,  
While envy snarl'd and malice rear'd her crest,

Not hell itself their constancy could shake,  
For all its deepest stratagems they brake;  
Its wildest fury easy trampled down,  
Having in view the everlasting crown:  
Jesus the signal for the fight they chose,  
And gave a glorious onset to their foes;  
Jesus our conqu'ring chief with rapture cry'd,  
Jesus aloud the sounding skies reply'd.

O blest'd, O lov'd, O efficacious name!  
From thee the burning seraphs catch the  
flame,

Jesus the God, 'tis they alone can tell  
What treasures in that lovely title dwell:  
You happy spirits on the blissful shore,  
By this confirm'd you never can be poor,  
You know what sweet, what boundless joys  
are stor'd

In this important, ever gracious word,  
The subject, too refin'd for mortal, suits  
The high strain'd notes of your immor-  
lutes;

Teach us, you bright musicians of the skies  
With proper grace and elegance to rise;  
Let your blest harps th' imperfect lay prolong  
Compleat the bold design and bolder song,  
Oxfordshire, Oct. 8.

A Continuation of the Ode upon NEGUS.  
Lond. Mag. June, 1752.

**S**IN ego posthac, Jove comprobante,  
Ad tuas sedes, Rhedycina, cursu  
Prospero accedam, neque me retardet  
Ægra senectus:  
Pone me turres ubi stant Philippæ\*,  
Sub meis illic studui patronis†,  
Quos aget pennâ metuentes solvi

Fama superstes.  
Æde vel Christi, pius unde præsul‡  
In Dei et veræ bonitatis hostes  
Militat, sternens et iniqua Christo  
Castra triumphat.

Sive Chichlæi acris sub arces,  
Emitat custos ubi non silendus,  
Scripta qui quondam veterum virorum,  
Me duce, volvit.

Sive Charwelli virides per oras,  
Sacra qui lambit loca Magdalenzæ,  
Quæ quidem Musæ loca nunc ut olim  
Semper adornant.

Sed domum imprimis celebrem Philippæ  
Quâ vigent artes et Apollo musis  
Præsidet, Pindo gelido relicto,  
Atque Helicone.

Nota quâ floret bene disciplina,  
Artium perquam ad studium excitant  
Præmii tum spe juvenes alacres  
Munera præstant.

Quâ fides et pax, et amica virtus,  
Et suas omnes posuere sedes  
Gratiz, vel quâ fera non adesse  
Audet Erinnyes.

Quâ tuas laudes socii fideles  
Voce, rex Georgi, recipiunt canorâ,  
Cum Negus plenis biberint culullis  
Tempore festo.

THOMAS TROUGHEAR, Ver.

\* I. e. Coll. Reg. Oxon. † Timotheo Halton et Guill. Lancaster, præpositis dignissimis.  
modum reverendus in Deo pater Joannes Conybeare, episcopus Bristol. et adis Christi decanus  
See his sermons in vindication of our Saviour's divinity, and his defence of revealed



*The NONPARIEL. To the Tune of, Sweet are the Charms of her I love.*

1.

LET meaner bards in rapt'rous strain  
Sing ev'ry charm of face and air ;  
On ev'ry verdant vale and plain  
Chaunt forth the triumphs of the fair :  
With truth, with justice, I can tell,  
Dear Peggy's still the Nonpariel.

2.

Others may boast, with her, the praise  
Of melting eyes and snowy breast,  
Where each soft grace luxuriant plays,  
And wanton Cupids sink to rest ;  
But who can such a mind reveal,  
As Peggy, lovely Nonpariel ?

3.

Oh ! witness each sequester'd grove,  
Witness each hill and dale around,  
Good sense, with beauty, wak'd my love,  
Witness, you've heard each glad some sound,  
Mellifluous sounds that grateful trill  
From Peggy, dearest Nonpariel !

4.

Such mental warmth, such flames divine,  
Nor time, nor with'ring age decays ;  
Still more resplendent they shall shine,  
" And flourish still by length of days : "  
The soul with admiration fill  
Of Peggy, matchless Nonpariel.

5.

Tell me, ye melting songsters say,  
If all your fond ideal themes,  
Your vocal shell, smooth roundelay,  
In all your wanton am'rous dreams,  
Your fancy'd fairs can e'er excel  
My Peggy, beauteous Nonpariel ?

6.

My Peggy's charms are lasting sure,  
Her virtues shall for ever bloom,  
Celestial copy !—still endure,  
And mock the wrinkle and the tomb,  
And e'en when death those eyes shall veil,  
Record my wond'rous Nonpariel.

*Imitation of Ep. ii. Lib. i. of HORACE.*

*Quid tibi visa Cbios, &c.*

*By his Grace the Primate of Ireland.*

TILL, my dear lord, do fair Italia's  
shores, [tow'rs,  
ence proud gates, and Venice sea-girt  
do the ruins of imperial Rome,  
se more than parks or palaces at home ?  
ay, if ne'er one wish unbidden stole  
a Tiber's banks to poor forsaken Knole ?  
do you chuse some country town, in  
France ? [Nantes ;  
instance, should you take a house at  
you may tell me, that tho' Nantes scarce  
yields  
art to Westminster and Tothill-fields ;  
re, midst tobacco, brandy, smoke, what  
not,  
friends forgetting, nay by them forgot,

(Sure fate of absence !) you cou'd live content  
But to escape that plague the parliament.

Come tir'd and wet from Suffex, do you  
swear

Never to stir beyond St. James's-square ?  
Tho' pinch'd with cold this winter, wou'd  
you fly

To taverns and to bagnios in July ?  
What tho' you found th' attendance once  
severe,

Yorkshire petitions come not every year.

The man whose taste is temperate, whose  
breast

Feels the calm transports of a mind at rest,  
Looks down with pitying or regardless eye  
On the proud science of learn'd luxury ;  
Sees all our visionary pleasures roll,  
Vain med'cines to the fever of the soul ;  
Like fires beneath the dog-star's furious ray,  
Or parties to Vaux-hall on New-year's day.

But you, with nature's best endowments  
grac'd,

And form'd by pleasing to be ever pleas'd ;  
Come, to your friends impatient wishes,  
come,

Boast the delights of Italy at home.  
With gay reflection, humour never sour,  
Live o'er the past, improve the present hour.  
'Tis reason sets th' unquiet mind at ease,  
Not cities, nor their tributary seas :  
Men pass unchang'd o'er twenty different  
soils ;

Parsons drink ale at Wapping or Versailles.  
Restless in vain we shift the varying scene,  
Whilst indolence, that canker, preys within.  
Those heart-feltjoys (which you so oft receive)  
Not Gondolas nor Berlins have to give :  
Joys, which from sense, good-nature, virtue  
flow,

Alike or on the Thames or on the Po :  
And, were it not for a confounded ferry,  
Your lordship might be happy ev'n at Derry.

*To the Author of the Mossy Bower. See  
Lond. Mag. Sept. 1755.*

PREACH on good doctor, and attempt  
no more

To sing of Nancy, or the Mossy Bower ;  
The Mossy Bower and Nancy too may  
please, [with ease,  
Yet if you needs must sing—pray do't  
Nor thus the muse, when out of humour  
tease.

The muse when in good humour well may  
say,

Nancy is sprightly as the blooming May,  
That all the winning graces round her wait,  
And join to make the lovely maid compleat ;  
Yet one thing's needful, I remind you doctor,  
You never nam'd a consort once, which  
shock'd her, [hour  
Tell her you've one that waits the happy  
To meet her in the nuptial Mossy Bower.

AMICUS.

T H E

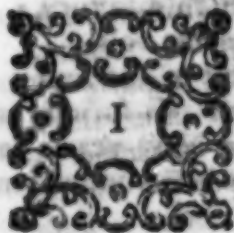


# T H E Monthly Chronologer.

*From the London Gazette Extraordinary.*

WHITEHALL, October 30.

*Extract of a Letter from Governor Wentworth to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, Sept. 19, 1755.*



HAVE just received by the post the inclosed printed copy of major general Johnson's letter from his camp at Lake George, after a sharp engagement with baron de Dieskau, the French general.

*Camp at Lake George, Sept. 9, 1755.*

To the governors of the several colonies who raised the troops on the present expedition.

*Gentlemen,*

Sunday evening the 7th instant I received intelligence from some Indian scouts I had sent out, that they had discovered three large roads about the South Bay, and were confident a very considerable number of the enemy were marched, or on their march towards our encampment at the Carrying-place, where were posted about 250 of the New Hampshire troops, and five companies of the New York regiment. I got one Adams, a waggoner, who voluntarily and bravely consented to ride express with my orders to colonel Blanchard of the New Hampshire regiment, commanding officer there. I acquainted him with my intelligence, and directed him to withdraw all the troops there within the works thrown up. About half an hour, or near an hour after this, I got two Indians and two soldiers to go on foot with another letter to the same purpose.

About twelve o'clock that night the Indians and soldiers returned with a waggoner who had stole from the camp, with about eight others their waggons and forces without orders. This waggoner says they heard and saw the enemy about four miles from this side the Carrying-place. They heard a gun fire, and a man call upon heaven for mercy, which he judged to be Adams. The next morning I called a council of war, who gave it as their opinion, and in which the Indians were extremely urgent, that 1000 men should be detached, and a number

of their people would go with them, in order to catch the enemy in their retreat from the other camp, either as victors, or defeated in their design. The 1000 men were detached under the command of colonel Williams, of one of the Boston regiments, with upwards of 200 Indians. They marched between eight and nine o'clock. In about an hour and half afterwards we heard a heavy firing, and all the marks of a warm engagement, which we judged was about three or four miles from us; we beat to arms, and got our men all in readiness. The fire approached nearer, upon which I judged our people were retreating, and detached lieutenant colonel Cole, with about 300 men, to cover their retreat. About ten o'clock some of our men in the rear, and some Indians of the said party, came running into camp, and acquainted us, that our men were retreating, that the enemy were too strong for them. The whole party that escaped returned to us in large bodies.

As we had thrown up a breast-work of trees round our encampment, and planted some field-pieces to defend the same, we immediately hauled some heavy cannon up there to strengthen our front, took possession of some eminencies on our left flank, and got one field-piece there in a very advantageous situation: The breast-work was manned throughout by our people, and the best disposition made through our whole encampment, which time and circumstances would permit. About half an hour after eleven, the enemy appeared in sight, and marched along the road in very regular order directly upon our center: They made a small halt about 150 yards from our breast-work, when the regular troops, (whom we judged to be such by their bright and fixed bayonets) made the grand and center attack. The Canadians and Indians squatted and dispersed on our flanks. The enemy's fire we received first from their regulars in platoons, but it did no great execution, being at too great a distance, and our men defended by the breast-work. Our artillery then began to play on them, and was served, under the direction of captain Eyre, during the whole engagement, in a manner very advantageous to his character, and those concerned in the management of it. The engagement now became general on both



both sides. The French regulars kept their ground and order for some time with great resolution and good conduct, but the warm and constant fire from our artillery and troops, put them into disorder: Their fire became more scattered and unequal, and the enemy's fire on our left grew very faint. They moved then to the right of our encampment, and attacked colonel Ruggles, colonel Williams, and colonel Titcomb's regiments, where they maintained a very warm fire for near an hour, still keeping up their fire in the other parts of our line, tho' not very strong. The three regiments on the right supported the attack very resolutely, and kept a constant and strong fire upon the enemy. This attack failing, and the artillery still playing along the line, we found their fire very weak, with considerable intervals: This was about four o'clock, when our men and the Indians jumped over the breast-work, pursued the enemy, slaughtered numbers, and took several prisoners, amongst whom was the baron de Dieskau, the French general of all the regular forces lately arrived from Europe, who was brought to my tent about six o'clock, just as a wound I had received was dressed. The whole engagement and pursuit ended about seven o'clock.

I do not know whether I can get the returns of the slain and wounded on our side to transmit herewith; but more of that by and by.

The greatest loss we have sustained was in the party commanded by colonel Williams in the morning, who was attacked, and the men gave way, before colonel Whiting, who brought up the rear, could come to his assistance. The enemy, who were more numerous, endeavoured to surround them; upon which the officers found they had no way to save the troops but by retreating; which they did as fast as they could. In this engagement we suffered our greatest loss; colonel Williams, major Ashley, captain Ingersal, and captain Puter, of the same regiment; captain Farrell, brother-in-law to the general, who commanded a party of Indians, captain Stoddart, captain M'Ginnes, captain Stevens, all Indian officers, and the Indians say, near forty of their people, who fought like lions, were all slain: Old Hendrick, the great Mohawk Sachem, we fear is killed. We have abundant reason to think we killed a great number of the enemy; amongst whom is Mons. St. Pierre, who commanded all the Indians. The exact number on either side I cannot obtain; for tho' I

November, 1755.

sent a party to bury our dead this afternoon, it being a running scattered engagement, we can neither find all our dead, nor give an exact account. As fast as these troops joined us, they formed with the rest in the main battle of the day; so that the killed and wounded in both engagements, officers excepted, must stand upon one return.

About eight o'clock last night, a party of 120 of the New Hampshire regiment, and 90 of the New York regiment, who were detached to our assistance, under the command of captain M'Ginnes, from the camp at the Carrying-place, to reinforce us, were attacked by a party of Indians and Canadians, at the place where colonel Williams was attacked in the morning: Their engagement began between four and five o'clock. This party, who our people say were between 3 and 400, had fled from the engagement here, and gone to scalp our people killed in the morning. Our brave men fought them for near two hours, and made a considerable slaughter amongst them. Of this brave party two were killed, and eleven wounded, and five missing. Captain M'Ginnes, who behaved with the utmost calmness and resolution, was brought on a horse here, and, I fear, his wounds will prove mortal. Ensign Falsam, of the New Hampshire regiment, wounded thro' the shoulder.

I have this morning called a council of war, a copy of the minutes of which I send you herewith.

Monsieur le baron de Dieskau, the French general, is badly wounded in the leg, and thro' both his hips, and the surgeon very much fears his life. He is an elderly gentleman, an experienced officer, and a man of high consideration in France. From his papers, I find he brought under his command to Canada, in the men of war lately arrived at Quebec, 3171 regular troops, who were partly in garrison at Crown-Point, and encamped at Ticonderoga and other advantageous places, between this and Crown-Point. He tells me he had with him yesterday morning 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different nations. His aid-de-camp says, (they being separately asked) their whole force was about 2000. Several of the prisoners say about 2300. The baron says, his major-general was killed, and his aid-de-camp says, the greater part of their chief officers also. He thinks by the morning and afternoon actions, they have lost near 1000 men, but I can get no regular accounts. Most of our people



ple think from 5 to 600. We have about 30 prisoners, most of them badly wounded. The Indians scalped of their dead already near 70, and were employed after the battle last night, and all this afternoon, in bringing in scalps; and great numbers of French and Indians yet left unscalped. They carried off numbers of their dead, and secreted them. Our men have suffered so much fatigue for three days past, and are constantly standing upon their arms by day, half the whole upon guard every night, and the rest lay down armed and accoutred, that both officers and men are almost wore out. The enemy may rally, and we judge they have considerable reinforcements near at hand; so that I think it necessary we be upon our guard, and be watchful to maintain the advantages we have gained. For these reasons I do not think it either prudent or safe to be sending out parties in search of the dead.

I do not hear of any officers killed at our camp but colonel Titcomb, and none wounded but myself, and major Nichols of colonel Titcomb's. I cannot yet get certain returns of our dead and wounded; but from the best accounts I can obtain, we have lost about 130 who are killed, about 60 wounded, and several missing from the morning and afternoon's engagement.

I think we may expect very shortly another and more formidable attack, and that the enemy will then come with artillery. The late colonel Williams had the ground cleared for building a stockaded fort. Our men are so harassed, and obliged to be so constantly upon watchful duty, that I think it would be both unreasonable, and I fear in vain, to set them at work upon the designed fort.

I design to order the New Hampshire regiment up here to reinforce us, and I hope some of the designed reinforcements will be with us in a few days. When these fresh troops arrive, I shall immediately set about building a fort.

My wound is in my thigh, is very painful. The ball is lodged, and cannot be got out; by which means I am, to my mortification, confined to my tent.

This letter was begun, and should have been dispatched yesterday; but we had two alarms, and neither time nor prudence would permit it. I hope, gentlemen, you will place the incircumstances hereof, to the account of our situation. I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

Don Felix de Abreu Bertodano, knight of the order of St. James, envoy extraordinary from his Catholick majesty, had a private audience of his majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

Ended the drawing of the lottery, when N<sup>o</sup> 34,177 as last drawn, was entitled to 1000l. (See p. 496.)

SUNDAY, 2.

A dwelling-house and two warehouses were consumed by fire at Colchester.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Three houses fell down in Plumb-tree-street, St. Giles's, by which a child was killed, and several persons much hurt.

THURSDAY, 6.

At a court of common council, a report from the committee appointed to enquire into the state of Newgate, being read, the court were of opinion, that it would be proper to rebuild that goal: A committee was likewise appointed to enquire into the rights of the city in the five great hospitals, and what part of them has either been given up, or taken away.

FRIDAY, 7.

At a general court of the Free British Fishery, his royal highness the prince of Wales was rechosen governor, the Right Hon. Slingsby Bethell, lord mayor elect, president, William Northey, Esq; was chosen vice-president, and for the new council, Solomon Ashley, Esq; Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. William Beckford, George Bowes, \* Richard Beckford, Robert Bootle, John Bennett, \* Jacob Bosanquet, Esqrs. Sir James Creed, Knt. Velters Cornwall, Thomas Collett, Andrew Drummond, \* George Doddington, John Edwards, Edward Godfrey, \* Thomas Gordon, Esqrs. Hon. lieut. general Handasyd. \* Henry Hoare, John Liddendale, Esqrs. \* Hon. lieut. gen. Onslow, Sir Benjamin Rawling, Knt. Right Hon. the earl of Shaftesbury, \* William Sloan, \* William Sotheby, Hon. George Townshend, John Tucker, Hon. John Vaughan, Esqrs. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. William Watson, Lewis Way, Esqrs. The marked with stars were not in the council.

SATURDAY, 8.

His majesty removed from Kensington to St. James's for the winter, as did the prince of Wales, princess dowager, and her family from Kew to Leicester-house.

The Right Hon. Slingsby Bethell, was sworn at Guildhall into the office of lord mayor of this city.

MONDAY, 10.

Being the anniversary of the birth-day, who then entered into the



year of his age, it was observed with the usual ceremonies and rejoicings at court, and all over the kingdom.

The lord mayor, with the late lord mayor, attended in the usual manner, went by water to Westminster, with the customary solemnities, and through the usual ceremonies, and landing from thence at Black Fryars, proceeded to Guildhall, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were present the great officers of state, divers of the nobility, &c. &c.

#### WEDNESDAY, 12.

Four malefactors, viz. Benson, Dibble, Wigmore, and Hanson, (see p. 497.) were executed at Tyburn. James Billion is to be transported for life, and John Carrol for 14 years.

#### THURSDAY, 13.

His majesty went to the house of peers with the usual state, and made a most gracious speech from the throne. (See p. 511.)

A proclamation was issued for recalling seamen from foreign service, and to prohibit them from entering into it; for taking up all straggling seamen, and offering a bounty of 3l. to every able seaman, and one of 30s. to every ordinary seaman that shall voluntarily enter: Also offering a reward of 40s. and another of 30s. for discovering able and ordinary seamen. The proclamation to be in force till the last day of this year.

#### FRIDAY, 14.

The Right Hon. the house of peers waited on his majesty at St. James's, with their address, and received a most gracious answer. (See p. 511.)

The admirals Boscawen, Mostyn, and Holborne, arrived at Spithead with 16 men of war from Nova-Scotia, as also the Lys man of war taken from the French. Four men of war under commodore Spry are left at Halifax, and the Alcide the other French prize.

#### SATURDAY, 15.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when an order from the secretary of war, for the militia of this city to hold themselves in readiness to march, was read; on which a court of lieutenancy was immediately summoned to put the order in execution.

The Right Hon. the speaker, with the house of commons, waited on his majesty with their address, and received a most gracious answer. (See p. 512.)

#### SUNDAY, 16.

A house, with three children, was consumed by fire in Norton-Falgate. The same day, at a fire in Finsbury, two houses were burnt, and one man and eight horses perished in the flames.

THURSDAY, 20.  
Orders were given by the court of lieutenancy of this city, for the six regiments of militia to be exercised in the Artillery-Ground, by four companies each day.

#### SATURDAY, 22.

Vice admiral Byng, with part of his squadron, arrived at Spithead from a cruise.

#### TUESDAY, 25.

A motion being made in a court of common council, to petition the parliament for a national militia; upon a division, it was carried in the negative.

#### WEDNESDAY, 26.

An house in St. Giles's fell down, but no person was hurt.

At a general court of the East-India company, it was agreed to reduce the dividend from 8 to 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the said company, to commence from Christmas next.

This month has been as usual very inclement and tempestuous; storms have done great damages in various parts of the world; the great quantities of rain have occasioned floods and inundations, and many vessels have been unfortunately lost at sea, and upon our coasts.

The Esperance, a French man of war of 70 guns, is taken by the Orford, Capt. Stevens, after an engagement of three hours. She had but 300 men on board, and was going from Rochfort to Brest to be compleatly mann'd.

An augmentation of one serjeant, one corporal, and 17 private men, is ordered to each company, in every regiment of foot in Great-Britain, and eight men to each troop of the blues commanded by Sir John Ligonier. Artillery has been draughted off to the several regiments in country quarters, and the officers of the ordnance have promised a reward for the discovery of concealed fire arms.

Packet boats are established at Falmouth, by the postmaster general, for carrying on a regular monthly correspondence to the West-Indies and North America.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3. Saturday his majesty's ship Gosport was carried into the dock to be cleaned; about half an hour past ten in the morning, which was very soon after she was had in, she was observed to pitch forward with her head deep in the water, and immediately to recover it, and pitch as deep in with her stern; the water about her was greatly agitated, and the dock-gates forced open about six inches.

At a very considerable distance is a large basin, which has not the least communication with this dock, and in it are



the Berwick, Dover, and a large ship, which lately discharged a cargo of tar; these, and the Nassau, which lay along side the Jetty, at the same instant felt the shock, with this difference, that instead of pitching they rolled very violently. This is attested by the officers, and a great number of people of reputation, whose business called them to attend the docking the Gosport, and others who were on board the ships in the basin; and what is very extraordinary, not one of those who were on the land could perceive himself affected by it, or that the earth under, or about them, did move.

The same agitation was perceived in the ponds in Surry and Kent; in the rivers and on the sea shores of Wales, Cornwall, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Scotland: At Kinsale in Ireland, the sea swelled upon them and rolled in, in a surprising manner; and at Cork a very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at the same time, as also in Irton parish, in Cumberland, and at Amsterdam, and many other parts of Holland. The Elbe, Weser, and many rivers in Germany, were also extraordinarily agitated.

After advices informed us, that at the same time, there was a violent earthquake at Madrid, which held six or seven minutes, and obliged the royal family to leave the escorial; several houses fell, and some persons were killed thereby. At Oporto they had also several violent shocks for near eight minutes, which did some mischief. Cadiz and Seville were in like manner affected, at the former of which places the water rose 22 feet perpendicular, overflowed the city, and destroyed many lives: But the most melancholy advices are from Lisbon, where the earth opened and swallowed up great numbers of houses, and the flames that issued from the clefts, set fire to those that stood, so that above two thirds of that opulent city were destroyed, and 100,000 lives lost; but we must wait for more exact and authentick accounts of this very sad calamity.

Edinburgh, Nov. 8. We hear from Falkirk, that on Wednesday last the tide rose so high in the river Carron, that it overflowed its banks, laid many acres of fine arable land under water, and broke down a very strong dam-head, which had never before been down, either with any swelling of the water or tide, in the memory of man. The damage done to the fields, and the navigation of the river, very great.

Dublin, Nov. 11. Last Wednesday the fine castle of Sir John Bingham was burnt to the ground, and all the furniture,

pictures, plate, &c. to the amount of 50,000l. consumed by the flames. It was owing to some burning coals falling on the floor of a room which was airing.

The Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, is appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, Nathaniel Clements, Esq; deputy receiver, and paymaster general, in the room of the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Esq; deceased; Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. teller of the Exchequer; John Gore, Esq; prime serjeant; Edmond Malone, Esq; council to the commissioners; Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq; secretary of state, in the room of Edward Southwell, Esq; deceased; and Anthony Malone, Esq; to take place at the bar. Colonel O'Brien Dilkes is promoted to the rank of a major-general, and will, we hear, be elected governor of the Royal Hospital, in the room of the late governor colonel Hall.

A lady in this kingdom hath made a curious piece of linen, equal to the finest callico, of the skin of nettles: And, if trial were made, it is not doubted but coarse linen or package might be made of briars, by stripping off the outside skin, and drying, beetling, and scutching the inside.

The assembly of Virginia having lately laid on a kind of poll-tax, a list of those liable has been made out, by which it appears, that there are 40,443 whites, and 60,755 blacks, liable to this tax. No white women pay, and the men only from sixteen to sixty; but the black women all pay. The troops in the pay of that colony are ordered to be augmented to 1000 men, under the command of colonel George Washington; the officers have received their beating instructions, and are immediately to set out to raise their several companies.

There is advice from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, that captain Rouse, in a 20 gun ship, had brought to St. John's three French vessels laden with fish, which he took on the coast of Newfoundland; after which he returned to that place, landed his men, destroyed the huts of the French fishers on the coast, drove the people up the country, and brought away two ship loads of cured fish.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. **M**R. Tomlinson Busby, of Red Lion street, Holborn, was married to Miss Henrietta Hopkins, Hayes, in the county of Middlesex.

23. John Paterson, Esq; to lady Anne Hume, eldest daughter to the earl of Marchmont.

28. Jemmit Raymond, Esq; to the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Charles Craven,



# 1755. MARRIAGES and BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 549

John Burney, of Norwich, Esq; to Miss Dillins.

30. Thomas Place, jun. Esq; to Miss Bosville, of Gunthwate, in Yorkshire.

Charles Radcliffe, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Towne, of York.

Nov. 1. Mr. Samuel Gwinnitt, to Miss Emilia Button, of Cotterell, in Glamorganshire, with a fortune of 1000l. per annum.

6. William Clayton, Esq; mayor of Newcastle, to Miss Bates.

7. William Davis, of Rolls-Court, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Veel.

13. Sir John Elwill, Bart. member for Guildford, to the dowager lady Ranelagh.

Arthur Holdsworth, Esq; governor of Dartmouth-castle, to Miss Taylor.

20. Mr. William Wells, shipbuilder at Deptford, to Miss Neave.

26. Charles Boyton, Esq; to Miss Ward, of Kensington.

Oct. 31. Lady of Sir John Ramsden, of Biron, in Yorkshire, Bart. of a son and heir.

Nov. 21. Lady of George Onslow, Esq; son to the speaker, of a son.

22. Lady of William Drake, Esq; member for Amerham, of a son.

## DEATHS.

Oct. 18. **S**IR Robert Fiddle, of Burford, in Oxfordshire, Bart.

21. Miss Musgrave, daughter to lady Musgrave, of Northumberland.

The relict of the late gallant lord Aubrey Beauclerk, who died for his country at the siege of Carthage.

28. Hon. Mrs. Herbert, governess to the young princesses.

31. William Jones, of Plas-Gwynne, in the island of Anglesea, Esq; 47 years recorder of Beaumaris.

Nov. 1. Richard Shelley, Esq; a commissioner of the stamp duties, &c. nephew to the duke of Newcastle.

4. Widow Evans, tallow-chandler, in Little-Queen-street, Holborn, worth 1000l. and a freehold estate.

Sir Reginald Graham, Bart. at his seat of Norton-Conyers, in Yorkshire, succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.

7. Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham park, in Sussex, Bart. succeeded in estate by Sir John Miller, Bart. and in title by the bishop of Chichester.

Thomas Richardson, Esq; at his seat at Brandisburton, in Yorkshire.

22. George Fox, of Northaw, in Hertfordshire, Esq;

24. John Parker, Esq; deputy to the earl of Macclesfield, as one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

25. Risley Brewer Risley, Esq; son of

the late Mr. Brewer, an eminent stationer in Ludgate-street.

Thomas Marshal, a drummer, at Plymouth, aged 106.

Humphry Adams, of Thorpe, in Surry, Esq; in Maryland.

18. Right Hon. the countess of Peterborough.

19. Mrs. Newnham, wife of Nathaniel Newnham, of Streatham, Esq;

20. Hon. Charles Compton, only brother to the earl of Northampton, and member for that town.

21. Mrs. Heywood, aged 100, relict of Thomas Heywood, Esq; who was a domestick of K. James II. followed him into exile and closed the eyes of that unfortunate prince. She was grand niece to archbishop Juxon.

Mr. Tysoe, banker, in Lombard-street.

24. Mr. Samuel Birt, an eminent bookseller, in Ave-Mary-Lane, upper warden, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company, a gentleman of great integrity and humanity, a lover of, and beloved by every one that knew him.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Savery was presented to the living of Shelton, in Devonshire, by Francis Drewe, Esq;—Dr. Lowth to a prebend of Durham, and the living of Sedgefield, in that county.—Mr. Dodsworth, to the prebend of Dunnington, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Taylor, to the rectory of Upland, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. George Richards, to the vicarage of Tasmore, in Somersetshire.—Charles Parker, M. A. to the rectory of Trinay, in Gloucestershire, worth 140l. per ann.—Mr. Usticke, to the vicarage of Breage, in Cornwall.—Richard Soan, B. A. to the vicarage of Thorndon, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Goodwin, to the rectory of Gilling, in Yorkshire, worth 250l. per ann.—Mr. Innes, to the rectory of Feltwell St. Mary, in Norfolk.—Mr. Jeremiah Griffith, to the rectory of Kentisber, in Devonshire, worth 220l. per ann. by the earl of Egremont.—Mr. Chalmers, to the vicarage of Earl's-Colne, in Essex.—Mr. Adamson, to the rectory of Barton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Bunnington, to the rectory of Haunchfort, in Lincolnshire.—William Rowley, M. A. to the vicarages of Aldborough and Finiston, in Suffolk, worth 200l. per ann.—Dr. Bearcroft, master of the Charter-house, to the canonry of Dellingcott, in the cathedral church of Wells. Mr. Henry Best, to the vicarage of Edinton, in Lincolnshire.—Richard Morgan, B. A. to the vicarage of Abbot's-Noon, Bucks.—Mr. Burrough, to the living of Much-Wal-



tham, in Essex, worth 200*l.* per ann.—A dispensation passed the seals to enable James Harwood, M. A. to hold the rectories of Cliffe and Dartford, in Kent.—To enable Robert Medley, M. A. to hold the rectories of Saxby, in Lincolnshire, and of Leachington, in Yorkshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**T**HE following general officers are appointed to command the forces in Great-Britain. Captain general, the Duke. General of horse, Sir John Ligonier. Lieutenant-generals, Henry Hawley, Esq; lord Tyrawley, John Campbell, Esq; duke of Marlborough, Sir John Mordaunt. Major-generals, James Stuart, Esq; earl of Loudon, earl of Panmure, lord George Sackville, earl of Ancrum.—William Robinson, Esq; lieutenant-col. John Salt, Esq; mayor; — Turner, Esq; capt. Lawrence Reynolds, lieutenant. and John Grant, ensign, in lieutenant-general Skelton's reg.—John Hale, Esq; major of major-general Lascelle's reg.—Wynne, gent. lieutenant. in lord Robert Bertie's reg.—John Forster, gent. lieutenant. in major-general Fulliot's reg.—Matthias Murray, Esq; capt. in lieutenant-general Skelton's reg.—William Whitehead, Esq; secretary and register to the order of the Bath.

Whitehall, Oct. 28. The king has appointed, five captains, four captain-lieutenants, 43 lieutenants, and 38 ensigns, to fill up the vacancies in several regiments of foot.

Whitehall, Nov. 11. The king has been pleased to appoint George Lane Parker Esq; to be a capt. in the first reg. of foot-guards, and to take rank as lieutenant-col. of foot.—Martin Sandys, Esq; capt. in the second reg. of foot-guards, and to take rank as lieutenant-col. of foot.—Ruvigny de Cosne, Esq; capt. lieutenant. in the said reg. and to take rank as lieutenant-col. of foot.—Cook Otway, Esq; cornet in Ligonier's horse.—John Tullikin, Esq; fort-major of the forts and blockhouses of West-Tilbury and Gravesend.—Thomas Sherwin, Esq; secretary to the forces in North-Britain.—Philip Baker, barrack-master and surveyor of the barracks in the Savoy.—William Brown, Esq; major and captain of a company of invalids.—John Bartin, Esq; captain lieutenant. of invalids.

St. James's, Nov. 14. This day the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson having resigned the seals into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox to be one of his majesty's principal secretary's of state.—Claudius Amyand, Esq; and Henry Digby, Esq; are appointed under-secretaries to the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq;

Whitehall, Nov. 18. The king has been pleased to grant unto William Johnson, of New-York, in America, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the dignity of viscount of the said kingdom unto Robert baron Newport, chancellor of the said kingdom, and to his heirs male, by the stile of viscount Jocelyn.—Of the dignity of baron of the said kingdom unto Peter Ludlow, of Ardsfalia, in the county of Meath, Esq; and his heirs male, by the stile of baron Ludlow of Ardsfalia.—To grant unto John Pownall, Esq; the office of clerk of the naval or navy-office, in the island of Jamaica, in the room of Richard Shelley, Esq; deceased.—Lieut. col. John Campbell, appointed one of his majesty's aids de camp.—Mr. John Grant, — a baron of the exchequer, in Scotland, in the room of Sir John Clarke, deceased.

Whitehall, Nov. 22. The king has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. to be one of the commissioners of the Treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Legge.—Lord viscount Barrington secretary at war, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Fox.—Sir Thomas Robinson keeper of the great wardrobe, in the room of lord Barrington.—Thomas Dunbar, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar.—Lieut. gen. Fowke col. of the reg. of foot, late Braddock's.—John Fitzwilliam, Esq; col. of the reg. of foot, late Fowke's.—O'Brian Dilkes, Esq; a major-gen. of his majesty's forces.—John Campbell, Esq; aid-de-camp to his majesty, and to take rank as col. of foot.—Robert Ellison, Esq; colonel of the regiment of foot, late Halkett's.—Daniel Webb, Esq; col. of the reg. of foot, late Dunbar's.—Philip Sherard, Esq; capt. in the first reg. of foot guards, and to take rank as lieutenant-col. of foot; Nevil Tatton, Esq; capt. lieutenant. and to take rank as lieutenant-col. of foot; Joseph Otway, Esq; and Henry Wickham, Esq; lieutenants. and to take rank as captains of foot; and — Far-naby, Gent. and — Cornwallis, Gent. ensigns in the said reg.—James Johnston, Gent. to be a lieutenant. in lieutenant-general Campbell's dragoons.—William Robinson, Esq; lieutenant-gen. to the reg. of foot, commanded by lieutenant-gen. Skelton; John Salt, Esq; major; — Turner, Esq; captain; George Cockburne, Esq; captain lieutenant. Lawrence Reynolds, Gent. lieutenant. and John Grant, Gent. ensign in the said reg.—Richard



—Richard Montgomery, Esq; a captain in the reg. of foot, commanded by col. Jorden; Benjamin Bromhead, Esq; capt. lieut. and Peter Cartwright, Gent. lieut. in the said reg.—Thomas Hargrave, Esq; capt. in the reg. of foot, commanded by col. Holmes.—John Hale, Esq; major to the reg. of foot, commanded by major gen. Lascelles.—Reynolds, Esq; captain in the reg. of dragoon guards, commanded by lieut. gen. Howard.—Dalrymple, Esq; capt. in the reg. of foot, commanded by col. Yorke.—James Hamilton and James Graham, Esqrs. capt. William Walsh and Hugh Lloyd, Gents. lieuts. —Murdock, —Douglas, and Peter M'Laughlin, Gents. ensigns to two independant companies of invalids to be forthwith formed.—John Wallington, Esq; deputy of Cripple-gate ward, elected treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, in the room of alderman Alsop, who resigned.—Robert Ord, Esq; chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland.

## Alterations in the List of Parliament.

**R**EADING, John Dodd, Esq; in the room of William Stroude, Esq; deceased.

Windsor, Right Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Brackley, Sir William Moreton, Knt. in the room of Thomas Humberstone, deceased.

Heydon, Charles Saunders, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Ludgershall, Henry Digby, Esq; in the room of Sir John Bland, deceased.

Seaford, James Peachey, Esq; — William Haye, Esq; deceased.

Wareham, Edward Drax, Esq; — Henry Drax, Esq; deceased.

## B-K-R-T-S.

Nov. 1. **J**OHN Baynes, of Lambeth, millwright. — Francis Nash, of Watlington, in Oxfordshire, victualer. — Joseph Cox, of Bermondsey, calligrapher.

4. Samuel Welton, of Coventry, braiser. — Daniel Cunningham, of Hatton-garden, jeweller.

5. John Moon, of Walton le Dale, in Lancashire, dealer in corn. — William Darnant, of Eye, in Suffolk, dealer. — Henry Symphon, late of Snow-hill, distiller. — Samuel Haseldine, of Birmingham, button-maker.

15. Jonathan Cooper, of Whetstone, cow-jobber.

18. Hans Rodgers, of St. James's, Westminster, sugar-refiner. — Miles Smith, of Whitechapel, barber.

22. Isaac Ellis, of Stanley, in Yorkshire, chapman.

25. Susanna Wilkins and Edward Cowell, of Tower-street, cheesemongers and partners.

## PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both THEATRES.

## DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 31. Man of Mode, *Fortunatus*.  
 Nov. 1. Much ado about Not, *T. Tlumb*.  
 3. Merope, *Duke and no Duke*.  
 4. Tamerlane, *Englishman in Paris*.  
 5. Rehearsal, *Letter*.  
 6. Jane Shore, *Mock Doctor*.  
 7. Fairies.  
 8. Fair Quaker of Deal, *Chinese Festival*.  
 10. Merope, *Anatomist*.  
 11. Romeo and Juliet, *Mock Doctor*.  
 12. Inconstant, *Chinese Festival*.  
 13. Provok'd Wife, *Ditto*.  
 14. As you like it, *Ditto*.  
 15. Much ado about Nothing, *Ditto*.  
 17. Orphan, *Lying Valet*.  
 18. Earl of Essex, *Chinese Festival*.  
 19. Merope, *Fortunatus*.  
 20. Oroonoko, *Ditto*.  
 21. Stratagem, *Miller of Mansfield*.  
 22. Relapse, *Genii*.  
 24. Suspicious Husband, *Devil to Pay*.  
 25. Mourning Bride, *Genii*.  
 26. Fair Quaker of Deal, *Ditto*.  
 27. Rehearsal, *Chaplet*.  
 28. Chances, *Tragedy of Tragedies*.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 31. Inconstant, *Harlequin Skeleton*.  
 Nov. 1. Zara, *Scapin*.  
 3. Ditto, *Lying Valet*.  
 4. Tamerlane, *Harlequin Skeleton*.  
 5. Romeo and Juliet, *Scapin*.  
 6. Henry IV. *Harlequin Skeleton*.  
 7. Double Dealer, *What d'ye call it*.  
 8. Way of the World, *Devil to Pay*.  
 10. London Cuckolds, *Harlequin Skeleton*.  
 11. Merry Wives of Wint. M. of Mansfield.  
 12. Hamlet, *Damon and Phillida*.  
 13. Recruiting Officer, *Harlequin Skeleton*.  
 14. Venice Preserv'd, *Virgin Unmask'd*.  
 15. Funeral, *Flora*.  
 17. Macbeth, *Contrivances*.  
 18. Beggar's Opera, *Lying Valet*.  
 19. Theodosius, *Cheats of Scapin*.  
 20. Constant Couple, *Virgin Unmask'd*.  
 21. She wou'd and she would not, *De. P.*  
 22. All for Love, *Damon and Phillida*.  
 24. Ditto, *Ditto*.  
 25. Love for Love, *Contrivances*.  
 26. Revenge, *Ditto*.  
 27. Constant Couple, by his Maj. Com.  
 28. Revenge, *Harlequin Skeleton*.

[The Foreign Affairs, and a compleat Catalogue of Books for the last and present Month, will be inserted in our next.]



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